FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXII FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 15, 1839. [NO. 1145.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

Chewing Tobacco.

JUST received and for sale,
10 boxes fine old TOBACCO.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
May 7, 1839. 44tf

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders will be held in Fayetteville on Friday the 31st instant.
E. L. WINSLOW, *Pres't.*
May 6, 1839. 44-*tt*

☞The Raleigh Register will insert the above three weeks.

WM. L. COFER,
Merchant Tailor,

BEGS leave to return thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and also to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches. He has received the latest fashions for the SPRING and SUMMER of 1839, and is always ready to execute orders with neatness and despatch.

P. S. All those indebted to the subscriber either by note or account, will please call and settle the same immediately, as cloths cannot be bought without cash.
W. L. C.
May 4, 1839. 44-1m.

NEW BOOKS.

CLARKE on the Mulberry and Silk; Comstock's Practical Treatise on the same subject; Life of Wilberforce; Pericles and Aspasia; Riches without wings; The Cabinet Minister, a novel; Romance of the Haram, by Miss Pardoe; Bianci Visconti, N. P. Willis's play; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Miss Leslie's Complete Cookery; do 75 Receipts for Pastry; Smart's Horace; Letter Writer; U. S. Speaker; &c.

New Piano Music, and Piano Instructer; Blank Books; Ruled Paper; Ink, Pens, Quills, &c.; with a variety of School Books; Just received by
E. J. HALE.
May 4, 1839.

FOR SALE.

A VERY fine young blood MARE and COLT. The Mare is by Marion, and her dam by the Old Archy. The Colt by Flatterer, Capt. Bradford's fine Horse. Apply to
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.
April 27. 43-tf.

Saddlery & Harness Maker.

OWEN HOUSTON having commenced the above business on his own account, respectfully calls the attention of his friends and the public to this fact. He is now prepared to execute any orders in his line with neatness and despatch, and he flatters himself, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public confidence. His Shop is on Hay Street, one door East of Mr. James Baker's, and only a few doors above the Market House, where he intends to keep on hand a complete assortment of SADDLES, BRIDLES, and HARNESS, of all kinds.
O. HOUSTON.
April 16, 1839. 41-5w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received his SPRING SUPPLY of

FANCY GOODS,

Among which are—
Jet black and blue black DRAP-DE-TA, a very superior article for gentlemen's wear,
Jet black and blue black Bombazine, of the best quality,
Blue black Summer Camlet,
Fancy Gambroons, for Pantaloons,
Fancy Vestings, &c.
White, drab, buff and blue Italian sewing Silk,
All of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms
ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.
May 1, 1839. 43-3w
P. S.—Clothes made to order.

Just received and for sale,

50 BUNDLES NORTHERN HAY,
10 boxes assorted CANDY.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
April 27, 1839. 43*tf*

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Jewett's Chemical Remedies,

FOR the cure of Rheumatism, Scald-head, Fever sores, White Swellings, Headache of all kinds, Bowel Complaints, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Liver Complaints, loss of appetite, local pains of all kinds, Tetters, Ringworms, Corns on the feet, Burns, Ulcers of all kinds, Sore Eyes, and almost all kinds of nervous complaints,—consisting of the following preparations, to-wit: Cerates, Liniments, Lotions and Pile Salve.

A supply of the above valuable Medicine has been recently received, and is for sale at the Book Store, where numerous certificates of their astonishing cures may be examined.
May 4, 1839. 44-4*w*.

VALUABLE
Summer Establishment
FOR SALE

THE subscriber offers for sale that desirabl pleasant and healthy

SUMMER RESIDENCE,

Known by the name of Walton, situate about one and a half miles from Town, on the road to Raleigh, near the residences of the Hon. Robert Strange, Charles T. Haigh, Esq. and Mr. John McLaurin, Sen., consisting of a very commodious Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses appurtenant thereto, and two sets of Stables;—comprehending about 90 acres of Land, on which there is a good Meadow, Garden, Orchard, a small Field, and a small piece of Wood Land, formerly the property of the late John Murchison, afterwards of Col. Samuel Ashe, and now of his daughter Mrs. Moses. It is to be sold because the Proprietor has removed from the State.

TERMS OF SALE.—Bond, with sufficient security, bearing interest from day of sale, payable in two years, with a mortgage on the premises, or Cash without discount of interest.

By order of the Proprietor,
THOMAS ASHE.
March 9. 36 tf.

100 Reams Foolscap PAPER,
100 do Imperial Printing do,
100 do Medium do do,
8 do Super Royal do do,
50 do Wrapping do,
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
January 1, 1839. 26tf

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sales of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*tf*

GOELICK'S
MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by ROBERT WOODY, P. M.
And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by JOSEPH SMALL, P. M.
February 1, 1839. 32tf

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid They will be well fed, clothed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.
ABRAM BAKER.
March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.
—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked,) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.
H. LEETE,
Green Street.
December 12, 1838. 23tf

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.
C. P. MALLETT.
November 28, 1837. 69tf.

GREEN'S
STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by
WILLIAM McINTYRE.
ALSO,
Freeborn's Patent Plough.
A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by WM. McINTYRE.
Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

TOM is between 30 and 40 years of age, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Jerry were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen County.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others. ANGUS McDONALD, Jailer.
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 33tf

Children's Toy Books.

A GREAT VARIETY for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.
March, 1839.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for *Cash*, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 saks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 brls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore & Banks,)
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mouse-hole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞ My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15tf

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber sometime in November last, a Negro man slave, named SILVESTER AUSTIN. Said slave was purchased of Mr Davis, of Hamburg, who brought him from Halifax county, N. C. He is about 28 years of age, 5½ feet in height, stout built and quite black. Fifty dollars will be paid for the said slave, delivered safe in the Augusta jail, or twenty dollars if confined in any safe jail so that I can get him. It is supposed the said slave has made for Halifax, North Carolina.
ALEX. L. WALKER.
March 12, 1839. 37 3m

MOTHER AT HOME.

Do not be continually finding fault.—It is at times necessary to censure and to punish; but very much may be done by encouraging children when they do well. Be ever more careful to express your approbation of good conduct than of bad. Nothing can discourage a child more than a spirit of incessant fault-finding on the part of its parents; and hardly any thing can exert a more injurious influence upon the disposition both of the parent and the child. There are two motives influencing human actions; hope and fear. But who would not prefer to have her child influenced to good conduct by the desire of pleasing, rather than by the fear of offending? If a mother never expresses her gratification when her children do well, and is always censuring when she sees any thing amiss, they are discouraged and unhappy—they feel that there is no use in trying to please. Their disposition becomes hardened and soured by this ceaseless fretting. At last, finding that whether they do well or ill they are equally found fault with, they relinquish all efforts to please and become heedless of reproaches.

But let a mother approve of a child's conduct whenever she can. Let her show that his good behaviour makes her sincerely happy. Let her reward him for his efforts to please, by smiles and affections. In this way she will cherish in her child's heart some of the noblest and most desirable feelings of her nature. She will cultivate in him an amiable disposition and a cheerful spirit. Your child has been, during the day, very pleasant and obedient. Just before putting him asleep for the night, you take his hand and say, "My son, you have been a good boy to-day. It makes me very happy to see you so kind and obedient. God loves little children who are dutiful to their parents, and he promises to make them happy." This approbation from his mother is to him a great reward. And when, with a more than ordinaty affectionate tone, you say, "Good night, my dear son," he leaves the room with his little heart full of feeling; and when he closes his eye for sleep, he is happy, and resolves that he will always try to do his duty.

The Greensborough Patriot expresses a wish that the newspapers on both sides would eschew party nicknames. We thought the Patriot had more of the milk of human kindness in its nature than to deprive even its opponents of the only strong points in their paragraphs. Relinquish nicknames indeed! it would never do sir, as a late paper now before us makes manifest. Rob its editorials of these, and there would not remain even a skeleton.—*Newbern Spectator.*

There is a farmer near Boston who keeps one hundred and fifty hogs on the produce of his farm, which consists of *six* acres of land, of which he tills only about half. He does it by feeding them with potatoes, mangel-wurtzel, cabbages, yellow turnips, apples, squashes, pumpkins, all of which are boiled in a big kettle set in an arch, and a little corn and other meal mixed in the mess. His hog pens furnish abundant manure and keep his land very rich.

Every farmer in Maine ought to cultivate an acre or more of ruta baga for his sheep, half an acre of mangel wurtzel for his cows, and as many potatoes as convenient. It seems to be a prevailing opinion that though cooked food is far the best for hogs, it is not so for sheep. Cows we know prefer boiled potatoes to raw ones, and they probably do them the most good; besides a cow can no more be choaked with a boiled potatoe, than you can choak a dog with butter.—*Kennebec Journal.*

A country clergyman, some time since was abruptly called upon by a rustic, who very earnestly entreated him to accompany him immediately to christen a few new born children.—'A few!' replied the clergyman, 'don't you know how many of them there are?' Not rightly, says the fellow, scratching his head; there was but three of them when I come out; but the Lord knows how many there are by this time!'

A new Notion.—A German writer observes, that in England there is such a *scarcity* of thieves, that they are obliged to offer a reward for their discovery.
Aldine Magazine.

POETRY.

There is that in the following lines which will touch the heart of every one who has known the feelings that belong to a parent who has lost a beloved and cherished child.

WEE WILLIE.

Fare thee well, our last and fairest!
Dear wee Willie, fare thee well;
He, who lent thee, hath recalled thee
Back with Him and His to dwell.
Fifteen moons their silver lustre
Only o'er thy brow had shed,
When thy spirit joined the seraphs,
And thy dust the dead.

Like a sunbeam through our dwelling,
Shone thy presence bright and calm;
Thou didst add a zest to pleasure—
To our sorrows thou wert balm;
Brighter beamed thy eyes than summer;
And thy first attempt at speech
Thrilled our heart strings with a rapture,—
Music ne'er could reach.

As we gazed upon thee sleeping,
With thy fine fair locks outspread,
Thou didst seem a little angel,
Who from heaven to earth had strayed;
And, entranced, we watched the vision,
Half in hope, and half affright,
Lest what we deemed ours, and earthly,
Should dissolve in light.

Snows o'ermantled hill and valley;
Sullen clouds begrim'd the sky,
When the first, dread doubt oppressed us,
That our child was doomed to die!
Through each long night-watch, the taper
Showed the hectic of the cheek;
And each anxious dawn beheld thee
More worn out, and weak.

'Twas even then Destruction's angel
Shook his pinions o'er our path,
Seized the rosiest of our household,
And struck Charlie down in death!
Fearful—awful! Desolation
On our lintel set his sign;
And we turned from his sad death-bed,
Willie, round to thine!

As the beams of Spring's first morning
Through the silent chamber played,
Lifeless in mine arms I raised thee,
And in thy little coffin laid;
Ere the day-star with the darkness
Nine times had triumphant striven,
In one grave had met your ashes,
And your souls in heaven!

Five were ye, the beauteous blossoms
Of our hopes, and hearts, and hearth;
Two asleep lie buried under—
Three for us yet gladden earth.
Thee, our hyacinth, gay Charlie—
Willie, thee our snow-drop pure,
Back to us shall second spring-time
Never more allure.

Yet, while thinking, oh, our lost ones!
Of how dear ye were to us,
Why should dreams of doubt and darkness
Haunt our troubled spirit thus?
Why, across the cold, dim church-yard,
Flit our visions of despair!
Seated on the tomb, Faith's angel
Saith—"Ye are not there."

Where, then, are ye? With the Saviour
Blest—for ever blest, are ye,
'Mid the sinless little children
Who have heard his "Come to me!"
'Yond the shades of death's dark valley,
Now ye lean upon his breast,
Where the wicked dare not enter,
And the weary rest.

The Van Buren Party, the old Federal Party!

The address of the Whig Committee of Norfolk to the Republican voters of that District, contains the following striking recital:

The Van Buren Democratic party is the old Federal party.

Van Buren opposed our own Madison during the war in 1812, voted for the tariff in 1822, and for the erection of toll gates on the Cumberland road. He supported the proclamation and force bill which even Mr. Holleman says are federal. So much for the chief of the "Democrats."—By the bye, 'tis said the little gentleman blushes at the name of a Democrat. Let us now look at some of his leaders, and see who and what they were before they turned "Democrats."

Roger B. Taney, who glories in his Federalism, and the leader of the Federalists in Maryland during the late war. This man for his subserviency to Gen. Jackson has been made Chief Justice of the United States.

Levi Woodbury, the Secretary of the Treasury. In the year 1823 an open Federalist and elected as such by the Federal party to the Governor's chair of New Hempshire.

James Buchanan, Senator from Pennsylvania, said in a 4th of July oration at Lancaster, in 1812, "that if he had a drop of Democratic blood in his veins he would let it out." This will do for him.

Ruel Williams, Senator from Maine. It is said of him that he assisted to burn Mr. Madison in effigy during the late war.

Henry Hubbard, another Senator—member of the Hartford Convention during the war.

Garret D. Wall, another Senator—Blue light Federalist.

Sam'l Cushman, member of Congress—is reported to have said, "he hoped to God that every American soldier who marched into Canada (during the late war) would leave his bones there."

J. H. Prentiss, another member, said that "Democracy was a pestilence that spread contagion over the country—a pernicious blast that withers every thing it touches."

Richard Rush, lately Van Buren's Ambassador, in Federal times actually mounted the black cockade.

Chas. J. Ingersoll, Van Buren candidate for Congress in Philadelphia—said "he would have been a *Tory* in the revolution had he been old enough."

All the foregoing characters are the present leaders of the Democratic party, and are greatly loved and admired by the "faithful" in this District. Mr. Jefferson, who knew these men well, predicted "that they would creep into power in the real character of Federalists, under the stolen disguise of a false name." Look, for instance, at Judge Tucker, a U. S. Bank and an internal improvement man, presiding as the President of the Van Buren Humbug Convention at Richmond.—So it is plain enough, that the Van Buren party is Federal, whether you look to its *measures* or its *leaders.*

From Hancock, Md. we learn that Rush's Store, in that place, was *blown up* on Tuesday night last, and fourteen persons dangerously and severely wounded, of whom several were expected to die. No names are mentioned in the account we have seen. The explosion is said to have been caused by the accidental throwing of the snuff of a candle into an open keg of gunpowder standing near the counter.—*National Intelligencer.*

THE BLACK DEATH OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

Translated from the German of J. F. C. Hecker, M. D.

Our readers, we think, cannot fail of being entertained by the translations which we give them from this curious and highly valuable work, giving minute and authentic particulars of that terrible pestilence, which spread desolation over the earth, and which, it is believed, destroyed one-fourth of the population of the whole world, visiting England with such peculiar severity, that it has been asserted that three-fourths of the whole people perished. With Doct. Hecker's speculations on the causes of this fatal pestilence—though very entertaining to the general reader, and particularly so to the man of science—we shall, in our present notice, have nothing to do, confining our extracts to the Plague itself, and the dreadful persecution of the Jews, who were charged with having caused it by poisoning the wells.

Cairo lost daily, when the plague was raging with its greatest violence, from 10 to 15,000; being as many as, in modern times, great plagues have carried off during their whole course. In China, more than thirteen millions are said to have died, and this is in correspondence with the certainly exaggerated accounts from the rest of Asia.—India was depopulated. Tartary, the Tartar kingdom of Kaptschack, Mesopotamia, Syria, Armenia, were covered with dead bodies—the Kurds fled in vain to the mountains. In Caramania and Cesarea, none were left alive. On the roads, in the camps, in the caravansaries, unburied bodies alone were seen. In Aleppo, 500 died daily; 22,000 people, and most of the animals, were carried off in Gaza, within six weeks. Cyprus lost almost all its inhabitants; and ships without crews were often seen in the Mediterranean; as afterwards, in the North Sea, driving about, and spreading the plague wherever they went on shore. It was reported to Pope Clement, at Avignon, that throughout the East, probably, with the exception of China, 23,840,000 people had fallen victims to the plague.

Merchants, whose earnings and possessions were unbounded, coldly and willingly renounced their earthly goods. They carried their treasures to monasteries and churches, and laid them at the foot of the altar; but gold had no charms for the monks, for it brought them death. They shut their gates; yet still it was cast to them over the convent walls. People would brook no impediment to the last pious work to which they were driven by despair. When the plague ceased, men thought they were still wandering among the dead, so appalling was the living aspect of the survivors, in consequence of the anxiety they had undergone, and the unavoidable infection of the air. Many other cities probably presented a similar appearance; and it is ascertained that a great number of small country towns and villages, which have been estimated, and not too highly, at 200,000, were bereft of all their inhabitants.

In many places in France, not more than two out of twenty of the inhabitants were left alive, and the capital felt the fury of the plague, alike in the palace and the cot.

The churchyards were soon unable to contain the dead, and many houses, left without inhabitants, fell to ruins.

In Avignon, the Pope found it necessary to consecrate the Rhone, that bodies might be thrown into the river without delay, as the churchyards would no longer hold them; so likewise, in all populous cities, extraordinary measures were adopted, in order speedily to dispose of the dead. In Vienna, where for some time 1200 inhabitants died daily, the interment of corpses in the churchyards and within the churches, was forthwith prohibited; and the dead were then arranged in layers, by thousands, in six large pits outside the city, as had already been done in Cairo and Paris. In many places, it was rumored that plague patients were buried alive, as may sometimes happen through senseless alarm and indecent haste; and thus the horror of the distressed people was everywhere increased. In Erfurt, after the churchyards were filled, 12,000 corpses were thrown into eleven great pits; and the like might, more or less exactly, be stated with respect to all the larger cities. Funeral ceremonies, the last consolation of the survivors, were everywhere impracticable.

In all Germany, according to a probable calculation, there seem to have died only 1,244,434 inhabitants: this country, however, was more spared than others; Italy, on the contrary, was most severely visited. It is said to have lost half its inhabitants; and this account is rendered credible from the immense loss of cities and provinces; for in Sardinia and Corsica, according to the account of the distinguished Florentine, John Villani, who was himself carried off by the Black Plague, scarcely a third part of the population remained alive; and it is related of the Venitians, that they engaged ships at a high rate in order to retreat to the islands; so that after the plague had carried off three fourths of her inhabitants, that proud city was left forlorn and desolate. In Padua, after the cessation of the plague, two thirds of the inhabitants were wanting; and in Florence it was prohibited to publish the numbers of the dead, and to toll the bells at their funerals, in order that the living might not abandon themselves to despair.

In London there died 100,000—in Norwich 51,100—in Venice 100,000—in Florence 60,000—in Paris 50,000, and in Avignon 60,000. An awful sense of contrition seized Christians of every communion; they resolved to forsake their vices—to make restitution for past offences before they were summoned hence—to seek reconciliation with their Maker, and to avert by self-chastisement the punishment due to their former sins.

We come now to the persecution of the Jews, which commenced in September and October, 1348, at Chillore, on the lake of Geneva, where the first criminal proceedings were instituted against them, after they had long before been accused by the people of poisoning the wells; similar scenes followed in Berne and Freyburg, in January, 1349.

Already, in the autumn of 1348, a dreadful panic, caused by the supposed poisoning, seized all nations; and in Germany especially, the springs and wells were built over, so that nobody might drink of them or employ the water for culinary purposes; and for a long time, the inhabitants used only river or rain water. The city gates were also guarded with the greatest caution,—only confidential persons were admitted; and if medicine, or any other article which might be supposed to be poisonous, was found in the possession of a stranger,—and it was natural that some should have these things by them for their private use,—they were forced to swallow a portion of it. By this trying state of privation, distrust, and suspicion, the hatred against the supposed poisoners became greatly increased, and often broke out in popular commotions, which only served still further to infuriate the wildest passions. The noble and the mean fearlessly bound themselves by an oath, to extirpate the Jews by fire and sword, and to snatch them from their protectors, of whom the number was so small, that throughout all Germany, but few places can be mentioned where these unfortunate people were not considered outlaws, martyred, and burnt. Solemn summonses were issued from Berne to the towns of Basle, Freyburg, and Strasburg, to pursue the Jews as poisoners. The Burgomasters and Senators, indeed, opposed this requisition; but in Basle, the populace obliged them to bind themselves by an oath to burn the Jews, and to forbid persons of that community from entering the city for the space of two hundred years. Upon this, all the Jews in Basle, whose number could not be inconsiderable, were enclosed in a wooden building, constructed for the purpose, and burnt together with it, upon the mere outcry of the people, without sentence or trial, which would indeed have availed them nothing. Soon after, the same thing took place at Freyburg. Wherever the Jews were not burnt, they were at least banished; and so, being compelled to wander about, they fell into the hands of the country people, who, without humanity, and regardless of all laws, persecuted them with fire and sword. At Spires, the Jews, driven to despair, assembled at their own habitations, which they set on fire, and thus consumed themselves with their families. The few that remained, were forced to submit to baptism; while the dead bodies of the murdered, which lay about the streets, were put into empty wine casks, and rolled into the Rhine, lest they should infect the air. The mob was forbidden to enter into the habitations which were burnt in the Jewish quarter; for the Senate itself caused search to be made for the treasure, which is said to have been very considerable. At Strasburg, two thousand Jews were burnt alive in their own burial ground, where a large scaffold had been erected: a few, who promised to embrace Christianity, were spared, and their children taken from the pile. The youth and beauty of several females also excited some commiseration; and they were snatched from death against their will; many, who forcibly made their escape from the flames, were murdered in the streets.

In all the countries on the Rhine, these cruelties continued to be perpetrated during the succeeding months; and after quiet was in some degree restored, the people thought to render an acceptable service to God, by taking the bricks of the destroyed dwellings, and the tombstones of the Jews, to repair churches and to erect belfries.

In Mayence alone, 12,000 Jews are said to have been put to a cruel death. The Flagellants entered that place in August; the Jews, on that occasion, fell out with the Christians, and killed several; but when they saw their inability to withstand the increasing superiority of their enemies, and that nothing could save them from destruction, they consumed themselves and their families, by setting fire to their dwellings. Thus also, in other places, the entry of the Flagellants gave rise to scenes of slaughter; and as thirst for blood was everywhere combined with an unbridled spirit of proselytism, a fanatic zeal arose among the Jews, to perish as martyrs to their ancient religion. And how was it possible that they could from the heart embrace Christianity, when its precepts were never more outrageously violated? At Estingen, the whole Jewish community burned themselves in their synagogue; and mothers were often seen throwing their children on the pile, to prevent their being baptized, and then precipitating themselves into the flames.

THE OLD MAID'S FIRST OFFER.

I *must* tell you the heart-rending story—I have long wished to do so, and the time is at length arrived.—(Here her voice dropped into a confidential whisper.) Poor dear Major Ogilvie, who is now dead and gone—heigh ho!—had been long showing marked attention;—in fact, paying his addresses, though he never made his declaration; when one morning, after having sung me a song of Farinelli's—the music I believe was Gluck's;—ah! you *should* have heard the Major, he *was* such a sweet singer. Well, the Doctor had gone out to buy a new invented fish sauce,—poor dear man! he *does* like to have his fish well dressed—and I remember he took Franchette, my little beauty of a spaniel, with him, so that the Major and I were all alone in the breakfast parlor, when looking beseechingly in my face, he suddenly went down on one knee before me—and there *was* gallantry in those days!—and taking my hand, which he tenderly pressed, made a passionate avowal of his love. I felt myself blushing crimson, when, at this agitating moment just as I was going to utter a palpitating confession of my partiality, my eyes began to twinkle—I felt a tingling in my nose, my mouth opened in spite of myself, and I sneezed like an explosion of gunpowder right in his upturned and imploring face! Now, *do* tell me lady Susan, you know how *tremendously* I always sneeze, did you *ever*—of all the awkward occurrences!

The Major started, as well he might, but recovered himself—so did I—he gazed at me tenderly and expectingly, and I was just about to relieve him from his suspense, when I sneezed with a second and louder explosion, that seemed to shatter the very nose from my face.

This was a confusion to me and the Major, but still holding my imprisoned hand, but looking downwards, to avoid the shower bath that I was unintentionally scattering round me, he swore that he never would rise from his knees till I had pronounced his doom. I uttered a heartfelt sigh, and the soft avowal was just trembling on the tip of my tongue, when I felt something on the tip of my nose! Lady Susan—Lady Susan—it was beginning to bleed!—*did* you *ever!*—of *all* the distressing moments!

I struggled to withdraw my hand, that I might get my handkerchief, an action which the Major attributed to coyness, and therefore did but hold it more firmly. In the contest, after frightfully spotting my tabbinet silk gown, three very large drops of blood fell upon the Major's wrist! He started up—I closed my eyes and sunk in a chair, overwhelmed with confusion. Supposing I had fainted, the Major hastily seized a large tumbler of water and threw it in my face. At such an unexpected sousing, I screamed with surprise and terror. The Mareschal powder which I wore—I was always famous for my powder—mingling with the water and blood, converted my face into a hideous spectacle; when, just at that moment, the door flew open, and Franchette, thinking her mistress was killed, flew at the poor dear Major, and bit a large mouthful out of his left leg, while the good, horror-stricken Doctor suffered the bottle of newly invented fish sauce to fall from his hand and be smashed to pieces on the floor. Now dearest Lady Susan! consider what must have been my feelings!—did you *ever!*—such a scene!

The Canal receipts at Albany during the first ten days of navigation were this year $32,465; last year, 19,385. Increase $12,570, or about 65 per cent.
Journal of Commerce.

Chinese Punishment.—According to the criminal code of China, they often doom an offender to be tied many hours, and exposed in a painful position, with his knees pressed up to his chin; "This, (said a wag, looking at a print of it,) cannot be a *Chin-ease* punishment."

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, May 6.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

By the packet ships United States, Capt. Holdrege, and the South America, Captain Barstow, we have London Journals of the 7th, and Liverpool of the 8th,—with the news of a highly excitable state of things in France,—and a fall of three farthings in the Liverpool Cotton Market.

It is stated as a fact in some of the London papers, that the United States Government a long time since made propositions to the British Government for a new survey of the N. E. Boundary Line, which Lord Palmerston omitted to notice till the Great Western made her last trip, when authority was sent to Mr. Fox, in Washington, to enter upon such a survey.

Mr. Stevenson has had a long interview with Lord Palmerston, at the Foreign office.

BRUSSELS, March 27.—Mr. Van Buren, son of the President of the United States of North America, set out this morning for London, accompanied by Mr. Maxy.

FROM FRANCE.

Louis Phillippe has, at length, formed a new batch of Ministers, and this he has most ingeniously done, without putting an end to the ministerial crisis. Finding it impossible to form a Cabinet agreeable to himself and capable of carrying on the business of the country, he has patched up a sort of make-shift administration, whose existence being confessedly of a mere temporary character, is not at all likely to extend beyond a very few weeks, perhaps not beyond a few days.

By the quarterly returns of the Bank of England, the decrease in its Bullion since the last Return is 1,133,000*l* The Bank of England was, therefore, selling Stock, and curtailing its circulation, which probably had its effect upon the Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—April 6.

The demand for Cotton has been unusually limited throughout this week, being entirely confined to the supply of the immediate wants of the trade, and the market closes heavily at a decline of ¼d to ⅜d per lb. in the middling to fair, and ¼d per lb. in the other qualities of American Cotton. Sea Island maintains full prices. Egyptain continues in demand, and an advance of ½d per lb has, in many instances, been obtained. In Brazil, Bahia commands full rates, while in Pernam and Maranham a decline of ¼d per lb. has in some cases, been submitted to. Surat is neglected, and has declined 1d per lb. during the week. The sales of the week amount to 7,650 bales, all to the trade.

160 Sea Island 20 a 40d; 30 stained do. 14 a 16d; 1450 Upland 8 a 9½; 750 Mobile 8⅜ a 9½d; 2550 New Orleans 7¾ a 11d; 520 Egyptian 14½ a 19d; Pernams, &c. 10¼ a 11d; Bahia, &c 8½ a 10⅜d; 180 Maranham, Sawginned, 9½ a 10½ to 8½ a 9½d; Para 0 a 0d; 10 Demarara, 12 a 00; 110 Peruvian, 1⅛ a 0; La Guayre, 0 Barbadoes, 0 a 0; 70 Common West India 8½ a 0; 690 Carthagena, 6⅜; Smyrna, 0 a 0; 460 Surat, &c. 6¼ a 7½; Bengal, 0 a 0.

Late in the day an increased demand has occurred for Cotton. The sales are 2,500 bales, of which 200 American are on speculation, generally at the prices of yesterday.

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Liverpool Arrived.—The steam-ship Liverpool was Telegraphed 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She brings 86 Passengers, who came up to the city about 9 o'clock. The Liverpool sailed on the 20th April, from Liverpool, bringing dates from London of the evening of the 19th.

The political news is of no importance. France is quiet, and Louis Philippe adroitly manages to keep a Ministry, and guide the Chamber of Deputies.

The peaceable termination of the Maine controversy was known in London, and gave great satisfaction. All fear of a rupture was entirely over, and the subject ceased to occupy public attention. The British Money Market seemed to be in a more promising condition than by the last arrival.

The attention of the House of Commons was chiefly devoted to Irish affairs, upon which Lord John Russell is stated to have made a very able speech. No test vote had been taken.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—April 19.

The transactions during the week have been exceedingly light; and, judging from the continued discouraging accounts from the manufacturing districts, we are not surprised at the trade buying so sparingly; yet this inactivity in our market seems to make little or no impression on the prices of American descriptions, the holders of which, particularly importers, shew little eagerness to sell under previous prices—therefore we cannot reduce our quotations for them. Speculators have taken 750 bales of American, and exporters 200 American, 50 Pernams, and 50 Maranham.

It is conceded that the average consumption so far this year is at least 12 per cent. less than the average of last year; and if it continues on this diminished scale, we may be prepared to estimate the falling off for the year 100,000 bales of all kinds at the least. The trade have only taken this year from this port 261,110 bales, against 322,830 bales at the same time last year—shewing a difference of 3770 per week. The sales to-day are 1500 bags only. The import this week is 33,819 bags, and the sales are 10.770, viz: 240 Sea Island, 20 a 31d; 130 Stained do.. 8 a 17d; 2800 Upland, 8¾ a 10d; 3110 New Orleans, 7¾ a 10¼d; 1010 Alabama, &c. 8¾ a 10¼d.

Cold Water for Children.—Coming, as we know it does, from a physician of standing in this city, we have no hesitation in publishing the annexed communication.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

"During the prevalence of this hot weather, there is nothing so grateful to infants as cold water; these little creatures suffer equally with adults from thirst, especially at night; yet, strange to say, the mother either neglects or fears to offer cold water. In my practice, in several instances, I have been called to see children laboring under fever from the effects of thirst; and, upon giving cold water, have had the pleasure of seeing the child recover in a very short time, a free perspiration following the use of this natural remedy. Real thirst cannot be allayed by any thing as well as by water. When a child is feverish at night, it will, in a majority of cases, be cured by freely sponging its face and limbs with tepid water, and allowing it to drink cold water. Let parents who have sickly children (of any age) try this plan; if it does no good, it will produce no evil; but I am certain it will arrest much suffering by a very simple and grateful remedy."

Duel.—The duel between Dr. Hagan, of the Vicksburg Sentinel, and Mr. McArdle, of the Vicksburg Whig, took place on Wednesday, 25th of April, opposite Vicksburg, at 10 o'clock in the morning. After exchanging two shots, at ten paces, without effect, the parties retired from the field. Mr. McArdle not being satisfied, a second meeting took place, at 4 o'clock of the same day, when, at the first fire, Mr. McA. was wounded in the thigh. It is stated that "not less than 1000 persons were present to witness the duel."

THE NATIONAL EXPENDITURES.

A cunningly devised and very labored article has lately been published in the Richmond Enquirer to divert the public attention from the true state of the case as to the expenditure of public money by the Administrations which have had the control of it during the last ten years; and that article has been reproduced elsewhere in a manner to prove that it is relied upon for effect as much as if there were any substance in it—as if it were not an ingenious piece of sophistical deception. In view of that article, we have thought this would be a proper time to produce the following official paper, the authenticity of which cannot be doubted, nor its facts denied; asking of the reader not to forget, whilst he reads it, that the years 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, were the four years of Mr. Adams's Administration; that the effects of the Jacksonian reform of pretended abuses under that Administration began to be felt in 1830, and have continued through the whole of the late Administration, and under the present Administration nearly down to this day; and that during the whole of that time the Administration party has had the upper hand in Congress, and, of course, the power of controlling the expenditures:

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

Transmitting a statement of Expenditure, exclusive of the Public Debt, for each year, from 1824 to 1838.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, JUNE 27, 1838.

SIR: In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 25th instant, I have the honor to "lay before the House a statement showing the amount of expenditure, exclusive of the public debt, for each year, from 1824 to 1838."

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. J. K. POLK, *Speaker of Ho. of Reps.*

Statement showing the amount of expenditures of the United States, exclusive of the public debt, for each year, from 1824 to 1837 inclusive, stated in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 25th June, 1838.

For the year	1824,	$15,330.144 71
Do	1825,	11,490.459 94
Do	1826,	13,062.316 27
Do	1827,	12,653.095 65
Do	1828,	13,296.041 45
Do	1829,	12,660,460 62
Do	1830,	13,229.533 33
Do	1831,	13,864.067 90
Do	1832,	16 516.388 77
Do	1833,	22,713.755 11
Do	1834,	18.425,417 25
Do	1835,	17,514 950 28
Do	1836,	30,868,164 04
Do	1837,	*39,164,745 37

NOTE.—The above sums include payments for trust funds and indemnities, which, in 1837, was $5,610,404 36.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, June 27, 1838

*This sum is subject to small variation on the settlement of the accounts of the Treasurer.

[The expenditures for the three first quarters of 1838 (according to the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury made to Congress December, 1838,) amounted to $28,427,218.—*Nat. Intell.*]

The Charlottsville *Jeffersonian* contains the following letter from the Hon. Hugh S. Legare, in answer to an invitation extended to him to attend a Dinner to be given to the Hon. W. C. Rives. The *Madisonian* in publishing the letter remarks: "The following from Mr. Legare is characteristic of that accomplished gentleman, of whom it may be said—*non tetigit quod non ornavit.*

Charleston, S. C. April 14, 1839.

GENTLEMEN—I have but this moment received your very kind and complimentary invitation "to partake of a public dinner to be given to the Hon. *Wm. C. Rives*, by his republican friends and neighbors," on the 20th instant, and hasten to thank you for it.

I regret very much that it is not in my power to accept it. Believing, as I do most sincerely, that in the re-election of that gentleman to the Senate of the United States those weighty and fundamental issues which present themselves, from time to time, in the history of every free people, to decide their future destinies, for weal or for wo, for honor or for shame, I should have rejoiced in such an opportunity of expressing what I think and feel on the subject. When I consider the sacrifices made by that distinguished man—sacrifices *certainly* of every thing but the very first place in the government, and *perhaps* of that—sacrifices deliberately and knowingly made, without hesitation, without a struggle, to a sense of public duty and his dignity as a Senator, I cannot permit myself to doubt that Virginia will justify the confidence reposed in her by one who has so nobly justified her confidence in *him*. I should, indeed, scarcely regard it as a sin against my country to despair of her institutions, if under such circumstances, such a State should abandon such a man.—But in every period of our history, our people have learned from her sage counsels and her heroic example to think and act in the lofty spirit of republican virtue, and thank God that it is now in *her* power—*now*, I say, and in the person of one whose crime is that his conduct has been worthy of her glorious past—to redeem the country from the slavish and corrupt condition, into which it is rapidly striking under the principles professed and practised by the adversaries of her late Senator.

I beg leave to offer you the following sentiment:

The Hon. Wm. C. Rives.—More happy in a defeat so deserved, than his enemies can be made by any triumph—his feelings will bear witness to him through life,

"That on such sacrifices,
The gods themselves throw incense."

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. S. LEGARE.

To the Committee of Invitation.

The Fourth Instalment.—The treasurer of the State of Indiana has *demanded* from the Government of the United States, payment of the proportion awarded to that state of the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue, which was due and payable on the first of January 1839. But the United States, having squandered the money, on the Florida War, extravagant expenditures and Subtreasurers, has been obliged to acknowledge its inability to pay, and Indiana must wait.

An honest Partizan.—The Vicksburg Sentinel, a thorough-going Van Buren paper, thus paints the character of certain of the members of the Cabinet. The Secretary of the Treasury, and the Postmaster General, are not mentioned by name:—

"We support Mr. Van Buren, and will use all our ability to enable him to carry out the Sub-treasury, and the bold and manly State rights principles which he and his party now unswervingly advocate. But we must say that one or two of his cabinet advisers ought to be in the Penitentiary, instead of holding posts of trust and honor at Washington. One is stupid, and more than one perfectly rotten. If it be true, as we have reason to suspect, that they have sold their official influence to agents of those Boston and New York land companies for a certain portion of the spoils, they ought to be dismissed at least. Mr. Prentiss can't give such knaves a 'lick too many.'

The Post Office Department.—It is now several years since an investigation was made of this Department, then under the charge of Mr. Barry, by a committee of the Senate. The result of that investigation disclosed many abuses which promptly received the censure of the Senate. Since that period the department has passed into new hands and under the charge of Mr. Kendall such a system has been adopted as fully justifies the suspicion which begins to be entertained that all is not as it shows to be. The new mode of keeping books introduced by Mr. Kendall, is well calculated to conceal any thing from the knowledge of the people's representatives, which the head of that department may choose the people ought to be ignorant of. The Postmaster General made a report last winter, which although much mystified, contained enough to satisfy us that the department was not only nearly insolvent, but that the previous reports made to Congress contained gross errors and mis-statements. Although it is true that there was a fire in the buildings of the department, which acted as it often does, as a *purifier* of the corruptions then existing, we hope that there is yet something left for a committee of the next Congress to enquire into, with a view of holding Mr. Kendall up to the country in his true colours in this his first responsible office. and of dispelling the delusion which thousands labor under as to his business talents and habits.

All the boasting which has been made about Kendall will turn out to be complete humbug.—All that the country has to fear is either that another fire will *accidentally* take place, or that the Postmaster General will close his doors against an investigation upon the plea that his time is otherwise engaged than in submitting to an examination by a lynx-eyed Committee of the people's House of Representatives. This conduct has been attempted heretofore and the officer shielded himself behind the responsibility of the President, but we hardly think that Van Buren will find himself strong enough next winter to shelter any of his officers from a proper enquiry into their official conduct. *His* popularity, at least, it has been proved cannot stand every thing.

Baltimore Chronicle.

Rhode Island.—Seven Whig Senators Elected.—Our readers are aware that it was a matter of doubt, before the official counting of votes for the Senators of Rhode Island, whether a quorum of that body had received a majority of all the votes. The official counting took place on Thursday, when it was ascertained that seven Senators, ALL WHIGS, had been chosen. Samuel W. King is chosen by a majority of 528 over all others; Hezekiah Bosworth by 100; Jonathan Reynolds by 114; Ezekiel Fowler by 100; William S. Browning by 116; Olney Whipple by 129; Henry Aldrich by 165.

There are three vacancies in the Senate, but as a quorum is chosen, no new election will take place, and the first Senator, Samuel W. King, will officiate as Governor.

Mr. King enjoys the entire confidence of the Whig party, and has repeatedly refused, for reasons of a private nature, the nomination of Governor. He is in every respect qualified to discharge the duties of the office.

NEW YORK, May 9.

The old Regency party in Albany, elated by the victory won *for*, not *by*, them in New York city, attempted to take the Capitol in Albany. Their struggle was one of the hardest they have made for years. They reasoned, that, "if we can carry Albany, with New York city, we can make every body out of the State believe New York State is recovered for Mr. Van Buren." The Whigs have carried every thing in Albany, but a part of the 5th ward, with an aggregate majority of nearly 400. Almost all the local election results in the great interior are after this fashion. The temporary capture of the Metropolis, by "the Butt-enders," so they named themselves, is no sign of the public opinion of the interior.

TOBACCO FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

The Editor of the Medical Journal says:

The facts that have been presented to me in a practice of more than thirty years, led me to very different conclusions. The first clergyman that consulted me, many years ago, for this difficulty, had arrived at the age of fifty, when this disease [bronchitis] commenced. He had used tobacco from his youth upwards; he used it then, and afterwards, and I believe continues to use it till this time. He now enjoys comfortable health, but is unable to speak for any length of time. He left the desk long ago, in consequence of loss of voice.

Another clergyman, with talents of the first order, was obliged, at the age of thirty, to leave a people greatly devoted to him, in consequence of this affection of the voice. He was an inveterate chewer of tobacco, and I believe smoked the cigar also.

I am not confident what were the habits, in this particular, of the numerous patients who have applied to me for advice, or whose cases have come to my knowledge; but the impression is strong upon my mind that quite a large proportion used tobacco in some form. The effect of snuff upon the voice is proverbial, so much so that many are able to detect the habit by the voice alone.

The influence of tobacco upon health is certainly deleterious. There is no mistake in this matter. It deranges the nervous system, and diminishes the tone of the stomach, in innumerable instances. A narcotic of such power as tobacco, which cannot be used in the minutest quantity by the uninitiated without the most disagreeable and often dangerous effects, the habit of using which cannot be established without difficulty and great caution, and, when established, cannot be abandoned without severe suffering, great prostration, loss of appetite, gastric sinking and distress, which shows how nearly allied are its effects to those of alcohol, should never be prescribed without great caution. Indeed, I have supposed that it was the most ready and common stepping stone to that use of spiritous liquors which leads to intemperance. Those who chew or smoke tobacco are rarely satisfied with water, or other insipid and tasteless drinks, else why should the bar room and the grog shop be the resort of the smoker? I would not insinuate that all who use tobacco are lovers of strong drink, nor proscribe alcohol or tobacco as remedies in some forms of disease; but I would be very cautious how I recommended either as preventives of disease. How many thousands have found an untimely grave by the use of brandy, wine, and other narcotics, used to guard against sickness or as a remedy for chronic diseases!

Fully believing that the tendency of the use of tobacco is to promote, rather than prevent, the disease in question, I would not forbear to state my views on this one point, and may, at a time of more leisure, give you more at large the results of my observation on this active and dangerous narcotic.

Eggs have been imported from France into Charleston, with a profit. We must import *beef-steaks* into N. York.—*Express.*

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

The Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company held their third annual meeting at Waynesborough, on the 6th and 7th inst. Col. Andrew Joyner, of Halifax, was called to preside over it, and Messrs. Green and Griswold, of Wayne, acted as Secretaries.

We cannot now speak of the reports submitted by the President and other officers, as we were not present; but we hope to publish such portions of the proceedings in our next, as the committee appointed to superintend the printing, may resolve to publish.

We can say this much, however, that the old President and Board of Directors were re-elected; that it was resolved to borrow $300,000 to complete the work, and that in future the annual meetings shall be held in Wilmington, on the 1st Monday in November. Nearly the whole stock was represented. Dr. John Hill, of Wilmington, appeared as the State's proxy.

The decision and energy which this Company have already manifested, and never more than upon this occasion, augur favourably for the good management and success of this great work. They permit no difficulties to repress their ardour, and their vigorous efforts under the most overwhelming embarrassments, never fail to insure their triumph. Accidents may momentarily derange their plans, but they are sure to be speedily readjusted, and pursued with increased benefits to the public. Such energies can never be unavailing, and we hope, and believe, they may be amply rewarded by a discriminating public.

Wilmington Advertiser.

The Neptune.—This Steamboat was sold in Charleston on the 7th, and was purchased by Gen. Jas. Hamilton for $28,000, which is upwards of $100,000 less than she cost. We think it highly probable she is destined for Texas.

Gen. Hamilton passed through Wilmington on the 8th going North. It is said he will shortly revisit Europe, for the purpose of negotiating a loan for the Texan Government.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

O what a fall was there my countrymen.
SHAKSPEARE.

We learn that our friend Johnty Nelson, who took a downward career from a window at Wilkesboro', some time since, and who had a small ride in the Omnibus, in consequence thereof, has made himself very facetious at our late subterranean descent. Johnty has sent word to us, that '*laughing is catching*': and he hopes that if we are ever again suspended, that the rope will not break. Never mind Johnty! we will hook you some of these times, and pay you off.

A legal friend of ours, who got his wit from old Coke no doubt, says that truth lies in a well, and that we were proceeding under the advice of that oracle in search of it. He thinks that it would be well for more of the professors of the black art, to go down in like manner.

The Editors of the Richmond Compiler, hope that we are destined for a nobler *end*, than to "kick the bucket" at the bottom of a well. Ah, well gentlemen, you may laugh on, but as the frogs said to the boys, '*what is fun for you, had like to have been death to us.*"—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The "Standard" says that "the opposition are endeavoring to make a display, and will exert themselves to the utmost in the coming contest; but if the people will act with energy, the enemies of popular rights will sustain a defeat, similar to those discomfitures the Federal aristocracy sustained, in the best and purest days of the democratic republican State of North-Carolina." What does the "Standard" mean by "the best and purest days?" He alludes to the period, we presume, when North Carolina first voted for Gen. Jackson; and yet, at that very moment, its Editor was violently opposed to the Old General!

Raleigh Register.

A gentleman who reached this city yesterday, from Norfolk, is very positive in declaring that the account which has been published in all the papers, of a fatal duel between J. Seawell Jones and Mr. Wilson, in which the latter was killed, is all a hoax, no such duel having taken place. We hope this may turn out to be the case, but we confess we do not exactly see how it can be so.

Balt. Chron.

The way they "do things" at the West.—The St. Louis Commercial Bulletin announces the marriage of a Mr. Ira Butler, of Connecticut, to Miss Mary Curry, of Jefferson county, Tenn., after a protracted courtship of thirty-eight minutes, during which the following scene passed between them. They first saw each other in church, and their eyes meeting, Mr. Butler nodded knowingly to Miss Curry, who returned the signal. They met at the door—I'm a nodder, said the gentleman, I'm a noddee, replied the lady. Here's the church, said the gentleman—there's the priest, replied the lady—how lovely those little children look, said the gentleman. The lady began to count her fingers. I'm not married, said the gentleman, are you? no, replied the lady—I wish, said she—looking at the parson—that you were married? interrupted the gentleman—then marry me. Just as you please, said the lady. And suiting the action to the word, their marriage closed the exercises of the day.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Irish Humor.—A shrewd yankee, for the purpose of arresting attention, caused his sign to be set upside down. One day, while the rain was pouring down with great violence, a son of Hibernia was discovered directly opposite, standing with some gravity on his head, and fixing his eyes steadfastly on the sign. On an inquiry being made of this inverted gentleman, why he stood in so singular an attitude, he answered, "I am trying to read that sign."

Drunkology.—The New-Orleans Sun tells of a machine which has been invented "out south," which enables a man to tell when he is getting too drunk to walk. It is called a fuddleometer, and gives timely warning by hitting a fellow suddenly under the short ribs the moment he has got enough.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

The following merited tribute of respect, to Capt. Bradford, is sheer justice merely to that officer; and we regret that his sense of delicacy and propriety, denied to his friends in town, the gratification of meeting and doing such slight honor to him, in the convivial entertainment proposed. He has proved himself a most devoted, faithful officer to the service he is engaged in; and this is the universal sentiment, as we believe, in Fayetteville:

Fayetteville, May 7th, 1839.

SIR:—A number of the citizens of Fayetteville, desirous of evincing their respect for you personally, and of shewing the estimation in which this community regard your services, as commandant of the important public works, now in the course of completion, at this place, have deputed the undersigned, to tender to you a public dinner, at such time and place as may suit your convenience. We are pleased in being the organ through which this demonstration of public regard and esteem is made, and trust that nothing may occur to prevent your complying with the wishes of those whom we represent.

With assurances of high consideration and regard,

Your ob't serv'ts,

THO: N. CAMERON,
E. J. HALE,
O. P. STARK,
S. W. TILLINGHAST,
W. WINSLOW,
JAMES C. DOBBIN,
H. L. HOLMES,
J. W. SANDFORD.

To Capt. J. A. J. Bradford.

REPLY.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to partake of a public dinner with yourselves and the other citizens whom you represent. To be flattered by, and sensibly to feel the approbation of my official conduct which it conveys, is human, and I am filled with grateful sensations. But, as the services to which you have favorably referred, were rendered in the appropriate discharge of my public duties, it would be professionally improper in me to accept it. In declining it, however, I beg you to believe, and to assure those you represent, that I do so with the profoundest respect for, and the most grateful acknowledgments to you and them. You may also be assured that as long as I am connected with the work under my superintendence, it will be my unchanging design, not only to make it most efficient for national uses, but an ornament to your town, your State, and to the nation. With high consideration,

I am, gentlemen,
Your ob't serv't,
JAS. A. J. BRADFORD,
Capt'n U. S. Army.

To Messrs. Tho. N. Cameron, E. J. Hale, O. P. Stark, S. W. Tillinghast, Jno. W. Sandford, W. Winslow, James C. Dobbin, and H. L. Holmes.

The great Church Case.—The National Gazette of Wednesday afternoon presents the following view of the points decided by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the Presbyterian Church case.

"This morning Chief Justice Gibson read the opinion of the court on the motion for a new trial in the Presbyterian case. The opinion was brief, considering the mass of testimony, and the length of the argument submitted by the counsel, stating, for the most part, merely the conclusions at which the court had arrived, without going into the reasons leading to such conclusions. It decided that the "excinding resolutions," as they are called, passed by the general assembly of 1837, were not only constitutional but also just; that they were not to be considered in the aspect of a judicial sentence, but as a legislative act; that they did nothing more than dissolve the four synods which it was conceded the assembly had a right to do; that the act being within the power of that body, its reasons for performing it could not be viewed by a civil tribunal, and as the consequence of all this that the persons claiming to be commissioners from presbyteries within the excinded synods, to the assembly of 1838, had no color of right to seats in that body. Further, the court decided that while on these grounds the proceedings of the New School had been unjustifiable, they had been in themselves entirely irregular, even on the supposition that the excluded commissioners had been entitled to seats; that Mr. Cleaveland had no right to put a question to the House; that it was evident that a separate organization was intended by the New School, and that the jury had given a verdict utterly inconsistent with the evidence.

Judge Rogers dissented from the opinion, declaring in a few words his adherence to his original judgment. A new trial was awarded.

Dr. Cooper.—We have only room and time to announce, at the eve of the publication of our paper, the death of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Dr. Cooper, which took place last night at one o'clock.

Columbia Telescope, May 11.

Perhaps a stronger evidence of the deplorable state of things, in regard to pecuniary matters, of some of the States South and West of us, could not be presented, than one that passed before us the other day. A gang of some sixty or seventy negroes, passed through this place a few days ago, from Mississippi, seeking as we understood, a market. Such is the pecuniary embarrassment of that State, as well as others, that in order to lessen the sacrifice on the sales of negroes, which sales have to be made, they are brought back to the old and impoverished States, for sale, from the very region of inexhaustible fertility. This is a strange and unnatural state of affairs, and speaks trumpet-tongued of the lamentable pecuniary situation of the States from which they come. We are informed, that a great number of plantations, of the greatest fertility, are lying uncultivated and uncared for, the laborers having been sent off, to Orleans and other places, to find a market to pay the debts of the owners. This is a gloomy representation, and we fear no less true than sad.—*Milledgeville Recorder.*

Lottery Ticket Anecdote.—In the early part of the reign of King George II, the footman of a lady of quality, under the absurd infatuation of a dream, disposed of the savings of the last twenty years of his life in two lottery tickets, which proving blanks, after a few melancholy days, he put an end to his life. In his box was found the plan of the manner in which he would spend the five-thousand prize, which his mistress preserved as a curiosity. "As soon as I have received the money I'll marry Grace Ferrars; but as she has been cross and coy, I'll use her as a servant. Every morning she shall get me a mug of strong beer with a toast, nutmeg and sugar in it, then I will sleep till ten, after which I will have a large sack posset. My dinner shall be on the table by one, and never without a good pudding; I'll have a stock of wine and brandy laid in; about five in the afternoon, I'll have tarts and jellies, and a gallon bowl of punch; at ten a hot supper of two dishes; if I am in a good humor, and Grace behaves herself, she shall sit down with me. To bed about twelve."

A Deputy Sheriff in Mississippi recently returned a number of writs with the capital letters G. T. marked on them, and when asked what they meant, replied it was the short for *Gone to Texas.*

Major General Macomb and General Wool, of the United States army, arrived at New Orleans from Florida on the 6th inst. The *Bee* says "We understand that they have concluded a treaty with the Seminoles, the exact terms of which have not yet transpired; but the Indians are to keep possession of the disputed territory.'"

PETERS'S VEGETABLE

PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand!—upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.

May 1, 1839. 45-1Y

ADVERTISEMENT.

PLUTO AND THE DISEASES.

Old Pluto lately call'd his clan
Of agents round him to a man,
To know at once the reason why
The Yankees take so long to die;
Quoth he "Alas! there was a time,
They all came posting in their prime,
But now I think the villains try
With old Methuselah to vie,
Since all they do is done with speed,
But dying fast to serve our need;
For in their land of notions cunning,
Of pushing, crushing, driving, dunning,
(Upon my conscience) it would seem,
All things but dying went by steam,
So now they hardly recompense us,
For making out the yearly census,
Thus I have called you in a row,
The reason of this fact to show,
That we may plan some method clever,
To coax them here as fast as ever,
And help our friends to cut a shine,
Who make great coats of bits of pine.
Sir Fever, you begin the story,
That robs your names of half their glory."
"My liege I own with many a sigh,
I can't persuade the rogues to die,
I bake, and roast, and fry, and stew them,
I pour hot lava through and through them,
And of their heads with eager pains,
Hot ovens make to burn their brains;
But all in vain, for as I think
To give a fare his final pink,
The villain frowns a calm defiance,
And swallows with profound reliance,
A dose of things called Peters' Pills,
Which all my bubbling lava chills,
And instant stops the work of slaughter,
And leaves his blood as pure as water."
Here grim Dyspepsia put his chat in,
"My liege—my liege, the truth he's pat in,
For even my plans are oft demolished,
By that deceiver's arts so polished;
I choke the stomach, sour the chyle,
Distend the spleen, disturb the bile,
And gurard so well each leak and drain,
That all that enters must remain,
But then when all is smooth and nice,
To send my job home in a trice,
He takes those awful pills of Peters',
As gaily as a glass of bitters,
And all my agents, left and right,
Are put to instantaneous flight;
Indeed it sometimes makes me laugh,
To see the rascals scampering off."
Now Palsy pale his voice intruded,
I too, great Pluto, am included,
In the unfortunate diseases
This doctor drubs whene'er he pleases;
I take my man, and gripe his bowels,
Though stup'd the while in smoking towels,
And shake him as the fit increases,
Until you'd think he'd fall to pieces;
But when I hope in earth to cram him,
In steps that Dr. Peters—d—n him,
And makes my patient in a shock,
As sound and steady as a rock."
"And I," quoth Jaundice, "do my best
To kill, but fail like all the rest,
As when those pills begin to play,
I must be off like yesterday.
For soon the cheeks I marked for doom;
Begin like any rose to bloom."
Groan'd Colic—"My complaint's the same,
And I am losing all my fame;
Those Pills of Peters', I'm inclined
To think, pervade the very wind,
For wherescoe'er I go to work,
They fall upon me like a Turk:
So—(all unequal to the strife,)
I run away to save my life—
And if the past were bound to curse,
The future will be ten times worse;
For by a patented machine,
Which I in Gotham late have seen,
He makes with ease, I've heard him say,
Five hundred thousand pills a day!
So that the chance is very small,
Of people dying there at all."
Here Headache—Tapeworm—Indigestion,
And Gout—by turns took up the question;
Then followed ten blue devils, whining,
With Scurvy, Ague, and Plague repining,
At that unsparing scourge of ills——
By all men known as "PETERS' PILLS."
The king of terrors look'd the while,
As though his soul were turned to bile;
And poured ten thousand oaths of dread,
On the devoted Doctor's head;
Then thus address'd the gentle crew;
"Sweet devils, this will never do,
Your tyrant must be bribed by Death,
Or there's an end to losing breath,
At least if he's above temptation,
The only way to save the nation,
Is by a Yankee speculation—
For instance, pay the rogues, so prying,
So many dollars each for dying;
Or (which the end as well fulfils,)
For swearing against PETERS' PILLS."
Up whirr'd at once that hungry pack,
With Death fresh mounted at their back,
All shrieking wild with hope and will,
For vengeance on the gallant pill.
And hence all ye who'd fain resort,
For cash in hands to Pluto's court,
Step forth at once, nor wait for thinking,
But take *no* pills, and die like winking.
But ye who'd laugh at Colic grim:—
Who'd shake old Gout from breast or limb,
Who'd make slow fever skip away,
As nimbly as a hunted flea:
Who'd drive hot Headache from your noddle,
Who'd make both Spleen and Scurvy toddle,
Who'd force Dull Care to take a trip;
Or give Old Death himself the slip;
Come one, come all, and have your wills
By PATRONIZING PETERS' PILLS.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 15, 1839.

WHIG MEETING.

THE WHIGS of the County of Cumberland and Town of Fayetteville, are requested to meet at the Court House in this Town, on Saturday next at 12 o'clock, M., to appoint Delegates to the District Convention at Rockingham, on the 25th inst., and for other purposes.

May 14, 1839.

We have been asked frequently whether we do not intend to enlarge the Observer, in consequence of the large accession to its subscription list. We would do so without hesitation, but for the expense we have already encountered in purchasing new type. That is as much as we can afford for one year; but if our subscribers will be particularly punctual for the next twelve months, their wishes shall be met in 1840.

RAIN.—A most refreshing and much needed rain fell on Thursday and Friday last, in time, we hope, to prevent disastrous effects on the crops. Our river is again navigable for steamboats.

CANDIDATES.—The Hon. Abraham Rencher has positively declined being a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Chatham District. We have already announced Charles Fisher, Esq. as a candidate, and we find that a meeting of Whigs took place at Randolph Court, last week, at which a Convention was proposed to fix upon a candidate to oppose Mr. F. (who is said to be in favor of the Sub-Treasury.) The meeting named David F. Caldwell, Esq. of Rowan, as their own choice. The Convention is to assemble on the 1st Saturday in June.

We are gratified to learn that there is no probability of opposition to Hon. Lewis Williams in the Surry District. There is a clear Whig majority of at least 2,000 votes in the District. Of course, the Van Burenites cannot hope to succeed, unless they prevail on some Whig to take the field—an occurrence, we should hope, not likely to take place.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Van Buren Convention at Wentworth has nominated John Hill, Esq., of Stokes, as the democratic candidate for Congress in Guilford District, in opposition to Mr. Sheppard.

Some of our papers on the cross routes from Pittsborough are detained, as we find, by the present arrangement of the mails. We hope this evil will be removed soon, and beg our readers in that section to have a little patience.

POLITICAL CLERGYMEN.—At the Methodist Conference of New Jersey, held a few days ago, the subject of the Rev. Manning Force's being a Candidate for Congress at the election last Fall, was brought up. Mr. Force frankly declared, with expressions of sincere regret, that he would not have been a candidate, had he been aware, at the time, that a rule existed in his Church discountenancing such conduct. This excuse was voted to be satisfactory by the Conference. But a resolution was finally adopted, Mr. Force himself voting for it, declaring that any clergyman who should hereafter become a candidate for the Legislature or Congress, would receive the general disapprobation of the Conference.

The people of North Carolina, in the pure and patriotic days of '76, declared their aversion to this mingling of politics with religion, by inserting an express provision in their State Constitution, that *"no Clergyman, or Preacher of the Gospel, of any denomination, shall be capable of being a member of either the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State, while he continues in the exercise of his pastoral function."* This wise provision, intended to guard, as well the people against the dangers of investing religion with political power, as again t the evil to religion itself from the contact, would undoubtedly have been incorporated in the Constitution of the United States, if the people of North Carolina had had the making of that Constitution. Its good effects, as applicable to our own State affairs, have always been manifest. And what reason is there, why a Clergyman shall not be a member of a State Legislature, which does not operate with ten-fold force against his being a member of Congress? Surely none. We rejoice to see, therefore, a respectable and powerful religious Society, like that above named, setting its face against the union of Church and State, by forbidding its Clergymen to be candidates for Congress.

This is a subject which at present commends itself strongly to the consideration of the people of this District. One of the Candidates for Congress is, we understand, a regular Preacher of the Gospel, who has been persuaded to take the field by those who expected to enlist in his support the numerous denomination to which he is attached. In this they will fail: they ought to fail. This is the very evil to provide against which was the end and aim of the provision in our State Constitution which we have quoted above. Let us state the case plainly to our readers.

The Van Buren party, after repeated trials, finding its strongest man unable to displace our most worthy member of Congress—finding that a contest waged for political principle was a hopeless one for its side—finding that each new trial served but to increase the Whig majority—adopts the expedient of bringing the Church to its aid, and finds a Minister weak enough, (however otherwise exemplary he is admitted on all hands to be,) to abandon the appropriate duties of his *sacred profession*, to mingle in the party strife of the day, to court the popular favor for political preferment, to participate in the shocking scenes of the election ground. Can he thereby hope to advance the cause of religion? Let the above proceedings of the New Jersey Conference answer. Or is his object to sustain the Institutions of his country? How much he has mistaken the character of those institutions may be inferred from the extract from our State Constitution.

We have not the slightest fear, that the intelligent electors of this Congressional District will change their principles to suit the occasion. The Van Buren party will vote for Mr. Morris, just as they would do if he had no religion at all; and the Whigs will vote against him, with double zeal, to discountenance this attempt to make religion subserve politics, and because they would not convert a *good preacher* into a *very indifferent Member of Congress.*

ERRATUM.—In the communication of X. Y. Z., last week, the word *Lædendi* was printed *Cudendi*. The error was not the author's, nor ours, but a mistake of the copyist.

WHO ARE THE FEDERALISTS.—See an article on our first page, enumerating a number of the leaders of the *Democratic* party, who have been (and are still, in all but the name,) thoroughgoing Federalists. And yet they are the loudest in the demagogical cry of "democracy." So with all the principles of the party. These lead to a strong and extravagant Federal Government; to the support of a President who administers the Constitution "as he understands it;" and pockets a bill when he cannot otherwise defeat it. Their *principles* are avowed in opposition to the sacredness of the obligation of contracts; and because the Judiciary sustains this vital principle, they strike at the Judiciary, as they struck at the Senate when it stood in their way. Their *principles* are exhibited in the unceasing attempts to array one portion of the people against another, and to rouse an agrarian spirit, by which the idle and the profligate might hope to divide the substance of the industrious and frugal. This is the spirit of modern democracy.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.—The Richmond Enquirer and other party organs, lately made a bold push to thrust Col. Johnson out of the Vice Presidency, at the end of his present term. They cozened him with most extravagant praises for his magnanimity in retiring, and giving place to any other candidate who might be better calculated to promote the interests of the party. It seems that the Colonel has no idea of retiring, but rather prefers to be kicked out to being bowed out by the French dancing master of the Enquirer. The Kentucky Gazette has had the advantage of "an unreserved conversation" with the Colonel, and thereupon announces him as a candidate for re-election. Here is trouble. The Colonel hangs a dead weight upon the shoulders of the democracy, which are already bowed down with a load of cares and evils. But what is worse, Mr. Forsyth, and Mr. King, and Col. Polk, and Tom, and Dick and Harry, who have all been looking forward to the honor of being brought forward as *the Candidate* for this high office, must consent to forego the honor, and all for the sake of one whom they utterly despise, and will soon learn to hate, or we are mistaken.

Dr. Duncan is mentioned in the Cincinnati papers as the probable candidate of the Van Buren party for the Vice Presidency.

QUERE:—Will the Raleigh Standard support him, should he be the candidate? Yes or no.

The North Carolinian advises the Whigs to drop Mr. Clay, and take up Gen. Harrison, as their candidate for the Presidency. This most disinterested advice cannot fail to be appreciated by the Whigs, and comes with special propriety from a southern print which charges Gen. Harrison with holding abolition principles, and which cannot deny that Mr. Clay is right on that subject. Would the Carolinian like to see the Whig party run an abolitionist for the Presidency? It looks like it; and when taken in connection with the increasing efforts of the Van Buren party to force the Whigs into the ranks of the abolitionists, it looks as if even Southern Van Buren men would rather see the Union endangered, by a contest turning upon *that* question, than lose their power and place.

The prospect at present is, that Georgia and South Carolina, not satisfied with either of the Candidates for the Presidency, will throw away their votes at the election next year, upon some individuals more acceptable to them than Clay and Van Buren. We hope they can both be spared, but it may well be doubted whether this is a patriotic or sensible mode of proceeding.

THE DUEL.—It is now generally believed that the account of the fatal duel between Mr. Jos. Seawell Jones and Mr. H. Wright Wilson, is a hoax. Indeed the following letter would seem to leave no doubt that the public has been most shamefully imposed on.

To the Editor of the Elizabeth City Phanix.

LAKE DRUMMOND HOTEL, *May* 1st, 1839.

MR. EDITOR,

Dear Sir,—Permit me to expose a hoax, which the community have suffered to be perpetrated on them during the last week. I allude to the duel between J. Seawell Jones and James Wright Wilson, which it is said terminated in the death of the latter who was shot in the heart and only lived a few minutes. Now sir without noticing the various contradictory reports about this matter, I would ask what has become of the body of Wilson? The parties say they left him dead and fled for fear of the police. Now it is a fact that no police was after them, and moreover was it gentlemanly to leave a person dead and scamper off like scare crows. Mr. Editor, the whole sum and substance of the affair is this—the community have been most egregiously humbugged, and it is most ludicrous to read the grave comments of the Norfolk Herald which chimes in with the Beacon in lamenting the death of a man who was never killed. Comment on the above is unnecessary, *what will men not resort to* to see themselves in *print.*

ONE WELL ACQUAINTED WITH THE FACTS.

The late Foreign News is interesting mainly in a commercial point of view. Prices of cotton were kept up, but had not risen, as was expected in this country. The reason is said to be, the falling off of trade in Manchester; and the reduced quantity of cotton required for the Factories. Prices have been higher in this country than in England, during the whole season, so confident has been the opinion that the crop was very deficient, and that the price would go up.

The Hon. Bedford Brown is to deliver the Address before the Societies of our University, at the ensuing commencement.

The Raleigh Standard says that the Whig party are the admirers of the British Government, and have declared that they prefer the institutions of that country to the high privileges allotted to the people by our Democratic institutions—and have averred that they covet it, monarchy and all!" We pronounce this a tissue of unmitigated falsehood, the invention of the Raleigh Standard, or some other as base. The Whig party have never declared nor averred any such thing.

The Globe announces, officially, that the President has determined not to send a special Minister to England at present, and publishes a correspondence between Mr. Stevenson and Lord Palmerston, in which the latter states, that whilst it would always be agreeable to the English Government to receive a Minister from the United States, he does not see that such a Mission would be likely to hasten or facilitate the adjustment of the controversy. He thinks the negotiation had better be continued at Washington, and proposes that a fresh survey of the territory be made, so as, if possible, to trace the line of the treaty of 1783. For that purpose Lord P. says he is preparing for the consideration of the President, a convention to regulate the proceedings of the Commissioners to be appointed to run the line. The correspondence is conducted in the most friendly spirit.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

The Observer's distinction, between the public utility of bank bills for one dollar, and bills for fifty, seventy-five, ninety-five, and ninety-nine cents, is a distinction between twedledum and twedledee. Our omitting to make this distinction for the Editor, by sheer accident, or even carelessness, (when we before avowed distinctly, that we had no wish to place him in a false position,) is not sufficient ground for the repeated charge that we wish to misrepresent him. We fear the Observer's "reasons" for either of the propositions alluded to, are not so plenty as "black berries," and on this account we do not wonder that he *"gives it up."*

It is not fair to suspect our motives, and publish the suspicion, instead of meeting our arguments against "small bills," whether over or under one dollar. It is totally indifferent, we think, which he may choose to advocate. We repeat, we would like to hear him on his own ground, as taken in the re-published article of his, last week.

It will be seen from the above, that the Carolinian has at last, after two months blindness, discovered that it did "by sheer accident, or even carelessness," omit to make a distinction between small bank notes and shin plasters, or cent bills, whereby *we* were placed in the odious light of advocates of the latter species of currency. We ought to be thankful for this small admission, for it is made with a very bad grace. We notice the subject now, to say, that when we first called the attention of the Carolinian to the injustice it did us by its "accident, or carelessness," we expressly disclaimed any idea, (and we assure it that we entertained none,) that it was an intentional misrepresentation. When it was persisted in, after we had politely called its attention to the subject, we could regard it in no other light than as a *misrepresentation.*

We think we have already given sufficient "reasons" for the ground we have taken on this subject; and that they do not satisfy the Carolinian, is not *our* fault. The "arguments" of the Carolinian, against small bills, have escaped our notice. Having satisfied ourself, and we trust our readers, the Carolinian will excuse us, we hope, from a further discussion of the subject, lest me might happen again, "by sheer accident, or even carelessness," to misunderstand each other's positions.

Connecticut Election.—The Fayetteville Observer perseveres in trying to deceive its readers in regard to the political characters of the members of Congress recently elected from Connecticut. The "Pennsylvania Freeman" says "the Representatives in Congress elect, will be in favor of candidly receiving and considering the petitions of Abolitionists." The Hartford Times says "the Federal *Abolition* ticket is elected. Among the Senators elect, we find one President, and another Vice President of Abolition Societies. Melvin Copeland, Esq. one of the leading abolitionists of the State, is elected a member of the State Legislature for the city of Hartford.—The whole six Whig members of Congress just elected will vote against the admission of Florida into the Union, and for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia." And yet the Observer meanly and wickedly endeavors to cheat its readers into the belief that the "Whig" members of Congress from Connecticut are opposed to Abolition; two only excepted!—*Raleigh Standard.*

The above is from the last Standard, and we give it to show that paper that we are not afraid to let our readers see what it has to say, notwithstanding its refusal to let us be heard through its columns. It suits the Standard's purpose to exclude what its opponents say, that it may have an open field for misrepresenting them.

Have we attempted to deceive our readers in regard to the Connecticut members! So far from it, we have stated all the *evidence* we have seen on the subject; and now go further and give what is not evidence, viz. the unsupported *assertions* of the Pennsylvania Freeman, the Hartford Times, and the Raleigh Standard—the whole of which are not worth a button. If such conduct is "mean and wicked" in us, how should the conduct of the Standard, in relation to Duncan and its other abolition friends, be characterized! We do not choose to soil our pages with the language which would be appropriate to the occasion.

The assertions of the Hartford Times (a print even more abandoned than the Standard, if that be possible,) require *proof.* None is offered.

The Raleigh Standard, pursuing its false charge of a league between the Whigs and abolitionists, says the Whigs "announced as *glorious* every triumph of an abolition candidate—and mourned over their defeats in anguish of spirit! Is it reprehensible in us (continues the Standard,) to infer from all this, that the Whigs are giving aid to the enemies of the South?"

So far as we concerned, our readers know that the above assertions of the Standard are unqualifiedly untrue. But how is it with himself? Did he not rejoice at the success of Duncan and Tappan of Ohio, and of Parmenter of Massachusetts; and mourn over the defeat of Morton and Woodbury? According to his own inference, then, he is "giving aid to the enemies of the South." Yes, and by publishing Duncan's speech, and refusing to publish Clay's, the Standard is also "giving aid to the enemies of the South." It is but an exemplification of the admission of the Van Buren "Bay State Democrat," that *"abolitionism is nothing more than democracy."*

United States Pensioners.—Two millions four hundred and ninety-eight thousand nine hundred and nineteen dollars was appropriated by Congress at its late session for the payment of pensioners.

Charleston Mercury.

What extravagance! what a corrupt Administration! why not turn out such public officers at once, for paying away all this money to *old soldiers?*

North Carolinian.

That would be in accordance with the suggestion of Mr. Secretary Woodbury, who in his report on the Finances, made to Congress last winter, complained of the large amount paid to Pensioners, and hinted at the propriety of curtailing that branch of the public expenditures. The Whigs made such an outcry at the proposition, that it was abandoned.

Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Bonds are quoted at 84 per cent. in the London stock market on the 5th April.

TORNADO.—A violent Tornado occurred in Montgomery county, N. C. on the 2d inst. by which fences were blown down, and houses unroofed. Alexander Tolbert, aged 19, was killed by lightning during the storm.

THE CENSUS ACT.—There seems to be some doubt about the period at which the marshalls are required to commence taking the 6th Census. Some papers contend that it is the 1st of June 1839, and others that it is the 1st of June 1840. We think both are wrong. The act, as published, designates the 1st of June 1840, but it requires the whole to be completed within ten months, and two copies to be prepared by the 1st of Dec. 1840. Of course it is absurd to authorize the commencement on the 1st June 1840, allow ten months, and yet require the whole to be completed by the 1st Dec. 1840. It was doubtless intended that the work should be begun on the 1st *January*, 1840.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Natchez Courier estimates the debt of the people of Mississippi at *sixty millions of dollars!*

The Standard lately said that there were three or four Whig papers to one Van Buren paper in this State; and last week it said that the proportion is three to one. This is making a small approach towards truth. There are, if we mistake not, 17 to 8. It is against the Standard's cause that the difference is so great. Why it should wish to make it appear greater, is unaccountable, except that *it likes to keep its hand in, at exaggeration.*

We are informed that the President intends visiting the North, and that he will spend most of the warm season in his native State.—*Madisonian.*

Shocking Murder.—We learn that a Mr. Thomas Bradley, of Anson county, N. C. was murdered whilst peaceably at work in a corn field, on the 6th instant. We forbear to state the circumstances, as they were related to us, from the danger of improperly influencing the judicial investigation which we suppose will of course take place. We have not learnt whether or not the alleged murderer has been apprehended. The increased frequency of the crime of murder in this part of the country is hardly to be wondered at, when the facility with which murderers are allowed to escape proper punishment, is considered.

Cheraw Gazette.

CHEVELEY, OR THE MAN OF HONOR.—From Harper & Brothers we have received a copy of this new Bulwer novel—not by the author of Pelham, Eugene Aram, &c., but by his wife. It has been a good deal talked about, before its appearance, and public curiosity has been stimulated with the giving out that in it would be found a severe lashing of the *sposo* by the *sposa.* It is a pity that such things should be, for not many years ago, we remember hearing and reading not a little about the domestic felicity of Mr. and Mrs. Bulwer, who were described as one of the handsomest and happiest couples in England. We do not know enough of their history to be able to say whether Cheveley is or is not as personal as has been hinted; but it is bitter enough, in all conscience, against somebody. As a novel it is full of talent; but it is written in a spirit too harsh and ferocious for a lovely woman. There must have been great provocation to cause such an out-pouring of literary vengeance—or else Lady Bulwer must be a Tartar.—*New York Express.*

MARRIED,

In Richmond county, on the 12th inst., Mr. NATHANIEL COVINGTON to Miss BELINDA McCASKILL.

In Raleigh, on Wednesday morning last, in the Methodist Church, by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Mr. SIDNEY M. BARBEE to Miss FRANCES HARDIE.

DIED,

At his residence on Wilkinson's Point, in Craven county, on the 26th January, 1839, Rev. ISAAC PIPKIN, preacher of the Free Will Baptist denomination, aged 73.

In Richmond county, on the 9th inst., Mr. HENRY H. HAILEY, respected by all who knew him.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Saturday last, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Seawell in tow, with goods for Nott & Starr, E. J. Hale, H. Potter, J. W. Wooten, Wm. McIntyre, D. Shaw, Jos. Hostler, Yarbrough & Ray, Benbow & Co., T. J. Curtis, U. S. Arsenal, of this place; and for H. Humphreys, F. J. Swan, A. Murchison, Cress & Boger, T. L. Cowan, T. & J. Cowan, M. Brown, Davidson College, Joshua Boner, Miller & Bingham, A. Jordan, and Foster & Gillett, of the interior.

DEPARTED, same day, Steamer Cotton Plant.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MAY 15.

Brandy, peach,	$1 00	Molasses,	36 a 40
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	9 a 11	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	13 a 14	Salt,	75 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	24 a 32	Sack,	$2 50 a $2 75
Corn,	$1 10	Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 25	Bale Rope,	8 a 12
Flour,	5 a 6	Wheat,	nominal.
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	50
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 14.

Turpentine $2 42; Tar 1 35; Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 50 a 7; Flooring do. 10 75 a 11; Scantling 4 50 a 5; Timber 5 00 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, $12 a $16; drawn. 28 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough 9 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 75 a 4 00; Corn 85 a 90; Salt, coarse 45; Rice $4 25 a 4 50.

NEW YORK MARKETS—MAY 9th.

FLOUR—Sales of common brands Western at 7 50, Richmond Country 7 12, and Ohio via New Orleans 7 25.

COTTON—Has fallen ¼ of a cent. Small sales have been made at this reduction, and even this fall does not induce buyers to come forward.

CORN—Sales at 93 cts, which is a trifle higher.

CHARLESTON MARKET—May 11.

Cotton 14 to 18, chief sales at 16; N. C. Flour $7; Salt 1 75 to 1 87; Coffee 11½ to 12; Molasses 28 to 30.

COLUMBIA MARKET—May 11.

Bacon 10 to 12; Cotton 13 to 17; Flour 6 50 to 7 00; Corn 95 to 1 00.

CHERAW MARKET—May 10.

Bacon 10 to 12½; Coffee 12½ to 15; Cotton 14 to 17½; Corn 87 to 1 00; Flour 6 25 to 6 75; Sugar 10 to 12½; Salt 2 75 to 3 00.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE OF YESTERDAY.

ARRIVALS.

May 8—Brig John Hancock, returned in distress; Schrs. Eliza Jane from New York, Thorn from Philadelphia. 9—Brig Sally Ann from New York; Schrs. Regulus from New York, Herald from Ocracocke. 12—Schrs. Margaret from New York, Albion from Boston. 13—Brig Adaline from Philadelphia; Schrs. Caroline from Baltimore, Daniel Webster from Boston.

DEPARTURES.

May 7—Brig William H. Talman for Baltimore. 8—Brig Maria for Boston. 9—Brig Only Son for Boston. 11—Brig Echo for Newport; Schr. Eliza for New York.

Schr. Herald, reported above, has the cargo of the Lenity, stranded near Hatteras on 30th March. It was trans-shipped under the direction of the underwriters, and is very little, if any, damaged.

Produce per Rail Road for the week past.—Turpentine, 539 bbls.; Bacon, 3,356 lbs.; Corn, 122 bu.; Cotton, 9 bales; Peas, 26 bushels.

The detention of the Steamer Vanderbilt in consequence of her collision with the North Carolina, was only for three days, and she arrived here in her regular course, on Wednesday morning. The North Carolina will probably finish her repairs and be again in line in two weeks at the farthest. The very prompt investigation had by the Board of Directors into all the circumstances of this affair, and the discharge of a duty, involving a great sacrifice of individual feeling, must satisfy the public, that, all that human effort can do for the safety of travellers, will be done on the line of the Wilmington Rail Road.

Wilmington Chronicle.

AT a meeting of the Commissioners of Fayetteville, at the Town House, on Saturday 1st April, 1839,

ORDERED, That the following constitute the Board of Fire Wardens for the present year:—

JOHN McRAE, Esq., Chief Fire Warden.

SAM'L T. HAWLEY, Esq., Ward No.	1.	Assistant Fire Wardens.
JOSEPH BAKER, Esq., "	2.	
JOHN H. COOK, Esq., "	3.	
D. A. RAY, Esq., "	4.	
JAS. H. HOOPER, Esq., "	5.	
THO. L. HYBART, Esq., "	6.	

ORDERED, That the following gentlemen be appointed the Committee of Vigilance, within the several Wards of the Town, for the present year:—

1st WARD.—Arch'd McLauchlin, Owen Houston, Joseph Hollingsworth.

2d WARD.—C. T. Gardner, Jas. Baker and Edw. W. Willkings.

3d WARD.—J. Arey, B. Rose and J. D. Starr.

4th WARD.—L. S. Belden, Jas. Martine and Geo. McNeill.

5th WARD.—M. McPherson, A. A. McKethan and W. McIntyre.

6th WARD.—Joshua Carmon, R. C. Belden and O. P. Stark.

7th WARD.—Jas. Kyle, Jas. Millar, Ch's Benbow.

(*From the Minutes,*)
JOHN McLAURIN, *Town Clerk.*

May 14. 1839. 45-1m

FANCY GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received, at his old stand in the Lafayette Hotel, Bombazine and Satin Stocks; Corded Collars; Plain Bosoms; Gum Suspenders; Windsor, Rose, Almond, Fancy, and white Shaving SOAP; Lip Salve; Bears' Oil; Antique and Macassar Oil; Florida, Lavender and Cologne Waters; Otto of Roses; Cold Cream; Essence of Bergamot; Cream of Almonds; Dressing, Clothes, Hair, Whisker and Tooth Brushes; Razors; Razor Straps; Pantaloons' Straps; Ivory Dressing Combs; best Spanish Cigars.

OLDRIDGE'S

BALM OF COLUMBIA.

The grand capillary virtues of the BALM OF COLUMBIA are as follow:—The small bottle, price 50 cents, prevents the hair from falling off, in forty-eight hours from its first application. The middle size bottle, price 75 cents, not only stops the hair from falling off, but likewise, in three weeks, causes a new growth to appear. And the largest, at a dollar, gives, in general, a good head of hair to a young person.

N. B. It makes whiskers and beards grow *rapidly.*

JOSEPH HOSTLER.

May 13. 1839. 45tf

LOOK HERE!

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BURAGE & LOFTIN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call on Wm. E. Burage, who alone is authorized to settle the same.

WM. E. BURAGE,
JOHN K. LOFTIN.

April 25, 1839.

Notice.

WM. E. BURAGE having taken the Store lately occupied by Burage & Loftin, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a complete and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Cutlery, Tin-ware, &c. &c.,

Which he will sell on as reasonable terms as have ever been offered in this section of country. Country Merchants and others are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Milledgeville, Montgomery county, N. C., *May* 2, 1839. 45-3w

STRAYED,

ON the 3d instant, a FILLY, 2 years old, bay, black mane and long black tail, with a star in her face, in good order when she went off. A reward of Five Dollars will be paid for her recovery, or any information thankfully received.

DUNCAN GRAHAM.

Near Randalsville, Robeson county, N. C. *May* 10, 1839. 45 1w*pd*

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1839.

George Allen and Angus Martin, in support of the Last Will and Testament of John McCallum.

vs.

Henry Jolly, Mary Jolly his wife, and Jas. McCallum.

ISSUE DEVISAVIT VEL NON.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Jolly and Mary Jolly his wife, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, printed in Fayetteville, N. Carolina, that they personally appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be holden for Montgomery County, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid paper writing shall not be admitted to probate, as the last Will and Testament of John McCallum, dec'd.

Witness, Farquhar Martin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in March, 1839, and of American Independence the 63d year.

FAR. MARTIN, C. S. C.,
By N. KNIGHT, D. Clk.

[45-6w—Pr. adv. $3 50.]

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1839.

Jonathan Hailey, Charles Hailey, John W. Hailey, and others,

vs.

Lorenzo Hailey, Leon Permenter, Mary and John Permenter, heirs at law of Ruffin Permenter.

PETITION FOR PARTITION.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Leon Permenter, Mary Permenter and John Permenter, heirs at law of Ruffin Permenter, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks, notifying said non-residents personally to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court to be held for said County, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why prayer of petitioners should not be granted, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1839.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *Clerk.*

[45-6w—Pr. adv. $3 50.]

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1839.

Abscilla Hailey,

vs.

Leon Permenter, Mary Permenter, and John Permenter, heirs at law of Ruffin Permenter.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, Leon Permenter, Mary Permenter, and John Permenter, heirs at law of Ruffin Permenter, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks, notifying said non-residents personally to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court to be held for said County, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why prayer of petitioner should not be granted, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1839.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *Clerk.*

[45-6w—Pr. adv. $3 50.]

Blanks for sale at this Office.

UNEXAMPLED
MAMMOTH SCHEME!!

THE following details of a SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be UNPARALLELED in the history of Lotteries. PRIZES to the amount *have never before been offered* to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of $20 per Ticket—the *Value and Number* of the *Capitals*, and the revival of the good old custom of WARRANTING THAT EVERY PRIZE SHALL BE DRAWN AND SOLD, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the SIX HUNDRED PRIZE HOLDERS.

☞ To those disposed to adventure, we recommend EARLY APPLICATION being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance.—We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once *remit* and *transmit* to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ *Observe the Number* 156.

$700,000!!!

$500,000!!

$25,000!!

6 PRIZES OF
$20,000!!

2 PRIZES OF
$15,000!!

3 PRIZES OF
$10,000!!

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK

LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

☞ *The Richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in this or any other Country.*

TICKETS ONLY $20.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, MANAGERS.

SYLVESTER & CO., 156 Broadway, New York, SOLE AGENTS.

NO COMBINATION NUMBERS!!!

100,000 *Tickets, from No.* 1 *upwards, in succession.*

The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME!!!

1 Prize—The Arcade—286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches, on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street.—Rented at about $37,000 pr. ann. Valued at	$700,000
1 Prize—City Hotel—162 ft. on Common street; 146 feet, 6 inches, on Camp street.—Rented at $25,000—Valued at	500,000
1 Prize—Dwelling House (adjoining the Arcade) No. 16, 24 feet, 7 inches front on Natchez street.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 18, 23 feet front on Natchez street. Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez st.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 23, North-east corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 24, South-west corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 32 ft. 7 inches on Basin, 32 feet, 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet, 10½ inches deep in front of Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet, 11 inches deep. Rented at $1000—Valued at	15,000
1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock,—$100 each,	25,000
1 Ditto—200 ditto Commercial ditto, $100 each,	20,000
1 Ditto—150 ditto Mechanics' & Traders',—$100 each,	15,000
1 Ditto—100 ditto City Bank, $100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—50 ditto Exchange Bank, $100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—50 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—25 ditto Gas Light Bank, $100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—25 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—15 ditto Mechanics' & Traders'—$100 each,	1,500
1 Ditto—15 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	1,500
20 Ditto—each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank, $100 each, each Prize $1,000,	20,000
10 Ditto—each 2 shares of $100 each, each Prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank,	2,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana,	20,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans Bank,	20,000
150 Ditto—each 1 share of $100 of the Union Bank of Florida,	15,000
600 Prizes.	$1,500,000

Tickets $20—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the Numbers, the other will contain SIX HUNDRED PRIZES, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such PRIZE as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such Prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the Drawing, *unincumbered, and without any deduction!*

May 7, 1839. 45-t1D

CHEAP PAPER

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

The PHŒNIX FACTORY

Is now in operation, and the CLOTH manufactured is for sale at the Store of

J. H. HOOPER.

January 1, 1839. 26tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage shall be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1838. 9 tf

MONUMENTAL MARBLE SHOP,

Liberty Point, Fayetteville,

(OPPOSITE THE JACKSON HOTEL,)

WHERE can be had at short notice various kinds of MONUMENTAL WORK. Those who have occasion to get the like, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES FOSTER.

December 10, 1838. 23 6mpd

LAMP OIL.

5 BARRELS Winter strained Sperm OIL.
Also, a handsome assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Just received and for sale by

COOK & CO.

December 4, 1838. 22tf

13 HHDS. N. O. MOLASSES, now landing

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

Just received,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.

H. LEETE.

January 1, 1839. 26tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.

January 1, 1839. 26-1y

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally—Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c &c

The Bitters are said to be an infallable remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to the head, Indigestion, &c. &c.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Feb. 12, 1839.

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

PILES &c. HAEMORRHOIDS. NO CURE NO PAY!! PRICE $1. HAY'S LINIMENT.

NO FICTION.—This extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invested with the solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr. Gridley's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the *Piles*, and also so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed. *Externally* in the following complaints.

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

Croup, and Whooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest.

All Bruises, Sprains and Burns—Curing in a few hours.

Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sores.

Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the *Piles*, is "It acts like a charm."

THE PILES.—The price $1 is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the Proprietor to the Agents; and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.

We might insert certificates to any length, but prefer that those who sell the article, should exhibit the original to purchasers.

CAUTION.—None can be genuine without a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is my name, and also *that of the Agents*.

SOLOMON HAYS.

TO EDITORS, &c.—All country papers who will insert the above 12 months, and send one number to the agents, shall be entitled to one dozen of the Liniment.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, New York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

Piles, Dropsy, Swellings, All Sores, Rheumatism.

IT is absolutely asserted on the most positive proof, that the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of Hay's Liniment. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length as below.

The true article has a splendid engraved wrapper with agents and proprietor's name. Call at 2 Fletcher st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door below Pearl street, where the article is sold.

SOLOMON HAYS.

Hay's Liniment for the Piles.

THE Proprietor begs leave to recommend, which he does with the fullest confidence, one of the most valuable remedies known for this troublesome and painful complaint. Without going into detail, he deems it enough to say, that he has in his possession undoubted testimonials, that it has more completely answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other popular medicine. This remedy is perfectly innocent in its application to all conditions, ages and sexes. Full directions accompany each bottle. For sale wholesale and retail at 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

HEADACHE.

DR. E. SPOHN, a German physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the cure and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE, has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy which by removing the causes, cures effectually and permanently this distressing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. assures them that they are mistaken, and laboring under distress which they might not only alleviate, but actually eradicate by the use of his remedy.

It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different character from advertised patent medicines, and is not unpleasant to the taste.

HEADACHE, SICK OR NERVOUS.

The extraordinary reputation that Dr. Spohn's remedy for this distressing complaint is every day gaining is certainly a matter of much astonishment. That so much suffering should have existed for ages without any discovery of an effectual preventive, or cure, is truly a subject of much regret, but Dr. S. now assures the public that such a remedy has been invented as will convince the most incredulous. The principles upon which it acts are simple and plain. It is an admitted fact that this complaint, whether called Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, arises primarily from the stomach—those who think they have the Nervous Headache may rest assured that this organ, the stomach, is the first cause, that the system has become vitiated or debilitated, through the stomach, and that only through the same channel must they expect a restoration of the natural and healthy functions of the system. This object, Dr. Spohn's remedy is eminently calculated to attain. The truth of this position cannot be controverted, and the sooner sufferers with the headache become convinced of it, the sooner will their sufferings end in restoration of health. Dr. Spohn pledges his professional reputation on this fact. The remedy may be had of apothecaries generally throughout the United States.

COMSTOCK & CO., wholesale druggists 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl st., New York, General Agents for America.

E. SPOHN, M. D.

For sale by

M. R. WILLKINGS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

THE LATE MAYOR of Philadelphia has certified under seal of the city to the character of several Divines, Physicians, and gentlemen of high standing who declare positively under their own hands (all of which may be seen at the place named below) that the Balm of Columbia is not only a certain preservative, but positively a restorative of the human hair; also, a sure cure for Dandruff. Who shall dispute, or who go bald? Enquire at 2, Fletcher street, 1 door below Pearl street, near Maiden Lane, and of M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR is the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance, and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even shun society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives is consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair. To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA stops the hair from falling off on the first application, and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning gray, makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm are shown by the proprietors.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen.
Methodist Minister in St. George charge,
No. 86 North Fifth st.
J. D. THOMAS, M. D. 163 Race st.
J. S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
H. McCURDY, 213 South 7th st.
JOHN GARD, jr. 123 Arch st.

It will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balm has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, the agent's name, &c.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents for America, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, N. York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

DANDRUFF & BALDNESS.

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

DANDRUFF AND BALDNESS.—The article named above is a chemical combination of such ingredients as have proved themselves efficacious in assisting the natural growth of the human hair, and removing all obstacles to its perfect development.—In commending this article to the particular notice of a discerning public, the proprietor is but recapitulating the oft expressed sentiments of the many hundreds, who have successfully tested its efficacy and wonderful qualities—this compound having acquired for itself a character for singular merit and value. It is used by ladies and gentlemen generally, to keep the Hair moist and beautiful, and the head free from Dandruff, which it does most perfectly, and thus prevents Baldness.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balsam of Columbia has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, &c.

For sale, wholesale or retail, by COMSTOCK & CO., 2 Fulton st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door from Pearl st. and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C. 28-1Y

Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

OWING to the prevalence of a contagious disease in the town of Newbern, I hereby appoint the parish of Christ Church, Raleigh, as the *place*, and the *twenty-second* of May next as the *time*, for the meeting of the Annual Convention of this Diocese.

L. SILLIMAN IVES,

Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina.

Plymouth, April 11, 1839.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON has just received his Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of British and American

DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES & BONNETS,

Which he respectfully invites his friends and former customers to call and examine, as his Stock is entirely new.

April 20, 1839. 42tf

BOLTING CLOTHS.

J. & J. KYLE have just received from the North, a large and general assortment of Anker BOLTING CLOTHS, equal to any made.

April 22, 1839. 42tf

HORSE STOLEN.

STOLEN from my Plantation, 3 miles above the Fayetteville (Campbelton) Bridge, a small sorrel HORSE, no white, colour deep red, in thin order, much shaved with the gear, 6 years old this Spring, about 4 feet 11 inches high. It is supposed the person who stole him went up the old Raleigh Road. A reward of $25 is offered for the apprehension of the thief, and if the Horse has been let loose and taken up, a liberal compensation and expenses paid on delivery of the Horse.

W. S. LATTA.

March 13, 1839. 42-2*m*

New Books.

SCOTT'S POETICAL WORKS, complete in one large vol.; Sterling and Penruddock, by the author of Tremaine, Devere, &c.; Jack Adams the Mutineer, by Capt. Chamier; The Prince and the Pedlar, by the author of the Heiress; The Spirit of the East, illustrated in a Journal of Travels through Roumeli, by D. Urquhart; the Bubbles of Canada, by the author of Sam Slick; Winter Studies and Summer Rambles, by Mrs. Jamison, author of Characteristics of Women, &c.; The Wisdom and Genius of Shakspeare, being a selection and arrangement of the beauties of Shakspeare's Works; Paulding's Wise Men of Gotham, &c.

E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING my Stock of Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware,

Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold as usual on very liberal terms to *punctual dealers*.

C. J. ORRELL.

April 16, 1839. 41tf

To WILLIAM ADAMS THOMAS.

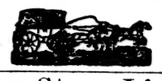
ROCKINGHAM, Richmond County, N. C., *April* 5, 1839.

DEAR SON: Having lately understood that you had been engaged in business at Hillsborough, and having passed through Fayetteville about the first of March, and being anxious for you to return home, I therefore affectionately invite you either to return or go to the Wake Forest Institute and complete your education. If you prefer the latter, and will inform me, I will send on the necessary funds to that place, but if your business is such that you cannot conveniently accept of the above proposition at present, I hope you will not delay writing to me, so that I may be able to open a correspondence with you, as it will afford me and your mother the greatest pleasure at any time to hear from you.

Yours, affectionately,

GEORGE THOMAS.

N. B.—Any information concerning WM. A. THOMAS, or WM. ADAMS, as he is sometimes called, will be thankfully received. [40-2m



New Stage Line.

THE Subscribers have established a line of Stages, with the Mail, from Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot, on the Wilmington Rail Road, connecting with the cars on that Road both to Wilmington and to the North. They have good Stages, excellent Horses, and faithful Drivers, and will leave no effort untried to give public satisfaction. The following are the hours of departure and arrival:

Leave Fayetteville, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 7, P. M.—Arrive Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

BAKER & BLOCKER, Proprietors.

☞ Under a late resolution of the Wilmington Rail Road Company, Passengers by this line are to be charged no more on the Steam Boats from Wilmington to Charleston than those who go through on their line.

The public is also informed that this is decidedly the most pleasant, expeditious and cheapest route between this place and Augusta.

From Fayetteville to Wilmington, 15 hours.
To Charleston in 30 hours, and
To Augusta in 40 hours.

By this route travellers will only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and lose but one night's sleep.

Fayetteville, Jan. 1839. 271Ypd

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

March 20, 1839. 37tf

SPRING GOODS.

WE have received and are now opening our SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.

Also,

60 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
18 hhds. New Orleans & Porto Rico Sugars,
125 casks Nails,
200 pair bright Traces,
12 qr. casks Malaga and Madeira Wine,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
25 do. Patent and Dutch Scythes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
30 boxes Window Glass,
10 do Collins' and King's Axes,

Which we offer at WHOLESALE, at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1839. 39tf

FOR SALE,

750 SACKS SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. new crop Molasses,

Together with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of other articles of

GROCERIES.

The Subscriber has also received his SPRING SUPPLY of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Crockery-Ware, Patent Medicines, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, Fur and Palm Leaf Hats, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold at LOW PRICES at Wholesale or Retail.

G. B. ATKINS,

Foot of Hay Mount.

April 3, 1839. 39tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and general assortment of

SPRING

DRY GOODS,

—Among which are

1250 Pieces CALICOES, well assorted,
375 do. Linen Drilling, do. do.
Bishop Lawns and French Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Summer Cloths, and Crape Camlet,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, all colours,
Silks, Black and all colours, &c. &c.

All of which being purchased at the late Package Sales, will be offered at a small advance for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

March 25, 1839. 38tf

Notice.

THE Repairs of the Court House in the County of Robeson, will be let out to the lowest bidder, at the Court House square, in the Town of Lumberton, on Monday the 27th day of May, 1839, which will be the fourth Monday in the month.

Plan of the work, with the requisite conditions, will be made known on the day.

Bond, with security, will be required for the faithful performance of the work.

J. D. BRIDGERS, } *Committee.*
R. C. RHODES, }

April 18, 1839. 42-5w

A VALUABLE RIVER PLANTATION

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to remove to the South West, offers at private sale, his FARM in the County of Anson, on the Pee Dee River, about 12 miles from Wadesborough, known as the Mount Pleasant place. The Tract contains about 1700 ACRES, between 5 and 600 acres of which are cleared and prepared for cultivation. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to the culture of Cotton, Corn, and small grain. There is about one hundred acres that is not surpassed by any Land on the Pee Dee in point of fertility. The Plantation is well watered, there being several never failing Springs of most excellent water on the premises. There are two comfortable DWELLING HOUSES, with the necessary Out Houses.

To the above Plantation there is attached a large

FISHERY,

Which, by a little attention, might be made very profitable. The subscriber during the last Spring season, with six small revolving nets, caught upwards of 3000 Shad, besides a great number of round fish.

Persons wishing to purchase a valuable Tract of Land, convenient to a good market, will do well to call and view the premises for themselves, as I am determined to sell; consequently a bargain will be given if immediate application is made.

For terms apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. J. B. Douglas, at Wadesborough, or the Overseer on the premises.

MARTIN J. PICKETT.

April 12, 1839. 41-6w

Notice.

LOST or mislaid, a Note made by Thos. H. Massey and Joseph Arey, for Thirty-one Dollars and Ninety Cents, six months after 10th Oct., 1838, payable to Hannah Ragland, Executrix of George Ragland. All persons are forewarned from trading for said Note, as the payment has been stopped.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 22, 1839. 42tf

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1839.

The Bank of Cape Fear, }
vs. } *Scire Facias.*
The heirs of James Walter Douglass, dec'd. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomson Douglass, Alexander Douglass, Mary Grey Douglass, Ellen D. Douglass, Sally F. Douglass, Martha C. Douglass, and John A. Douglass, heirs of James Walter Douglass, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said Defendants to appear the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to shew cause why the Lands of James W. Douglass, which descended to them, should not be sold to satisfy the claim of the Plaintiff.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of March, A. D., 1839, and in the 63d year of American Independence.

41] JNO. McLAURIN, Jr., *Clerk.*

Fayetteville Water Works.

AT a meeting of the Fayetteville Water Works Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That for the purpose of securing a proper supply of Water during the Summer months, it is absolutely necessary that good and sufficient faucets be placed in every hydrant.

Resolved, That the Superintendent be directed to cut off the supply of water from every hydrant which is not, on or before the 1st of May ensuing, supplied with a good water tight faucet.

Resolved, That the Superintendent proceed to collect the amount now due for water, and that in every case of failure to pay on demand, he shall place the account in the hands of an officer for collection.

(Copy from the Minutes.)

THE SUPERINTENDENT calls the particular attention of the public to the above resolves, and will only remark that they have been adopted with reluctance, the two first as the only means by which justice can be done by the Company to those who pay for the water; and the last as the only mode by which a portion of the public appears to be willing to do justice to the Company. For months past, the collections have scarcely sufficed to pay expenses of repairs. If the amounts due cannot be collected by the undersigned, they must be collected by an officer.

A. J. ERAMBERT, *Sup't.*

April 26, 1839.

For Sale,

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
80 kegs pure White Lead,
20 do common do,
60 kegs Cut Nails,
25 barrels prime St. Croix Sugar,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee,
6 quarter casks London particular Madeira Wine, (Constitution Brand,)
2 casks London Porter,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
5 barrels Loaf Sugar.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

March 20, 1839. 37tf

SIR PHILIP.

THIS thorough-bred and truly beautiful HORSE, 5 years old, will make his first season this Spring, and will stand at the Plantation of Wm. S. Latta, (and may be seen frequently at his Stable in Town,) Averasborough and McArthur's Bridge.

SIR PHILIP is a beautiful dark bay, handsomely dappled, black mane, tail and legs, full 16 hands high.

Sir Philip was sired by Optimus, and dam by Sir Archy.—For full Pedigree and terms, see handbills of the day.

ISHAM DRAKE,

Groom for the Owner.

March 26, 1839. 38-2m

SALISBURY HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING recently purchased the above Hotel from Thomas A. Hague, Esq., (formerly owned by W. H. Slaughter,) informs the Public that he intends carrying it on through his superintendent, Col. EDWARD YARBROUGH, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any establishment of a similar character in all "*Old Rip*," or any other Southern State.

Gentlemen who are fond of *good fare, fine Liquors, neat Beds*, and Stables *well supplied* with grain and Provender of all kinds, conducted by a *superior Ostler*, are respectfully solicited to call, both by the Proprietor and Superintendent, as each is determined that no gentleman or lady shall leave the House dissatisfied.

WM. D. CRAWFORD, *Proprietor.*

April 24, 1839. 43-4*w*

A Card.

COL. YARBROUGH is *truly* anxious to see his *old friends* and former *customers* at the above Hotel, and pledges himself to spare no pains to render their situation, during their stay, pleasant and comfortable.

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, 1500 acres of LAND, about 14 miles below Fayetteville, part lying on the Cape Fear River, the other part Pinewood Land. There is an excellent stream running through said Land, with a SAW MILL, (in operation) and several other sites which would answer for Wool or Cotton Factories. The above Land will be offered at private Sale till the first of May. If not sold by that time further notice will be given.

ALFRED JACKSON.

Cumberland County, Jan. 23, 1839. 29tf

The above will be offered at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Thursday the 30th of May inst. It will be offered in separate Tracts. Terms made known at sale.

ALFRED JACKSON.

May 1, 1839. 43-tf.

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,

Just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

April 20, 1839. 42tf

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 27th of December, a negro man named CARLISLE, dark complected and rather slow spoken, six feet in height, and very stout built. It is supposed that he is lurking in the neighborhood of D. McEachern's Bridge, in this County, or in the vicinity of Marion Court House, S. C., or near Ford's, in the edge of Marion District, at all of which places he has relations. For his apprehension and safe delivery to me, I will give the above reward, or $25 if lodged in Jail so that I get him.

43tf] JENNET McNAIR.

Cowper Hill, Robeson County, April 28.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Smithville, Brunswick County, on the first Monday in June next, the following pieces or parcels of Land, to pay the Taxes due thereon for the years 1836 and 1837, and cost of advertising, &c. viz:—

400 acres between North River and Hood's Creek, belonging to the heirs of Jonathan Bryant.
500 do. on Indian Creek, belonging to the heirs of Mitchell.
300 do. in Elizabeth Neck and Beach, belonging to the heirs of John Smith.
860 do. on North West River, belonging to the heirs of James Flowers.
520 do. on Poplar Branch, belonging to James Hillbern.
150 do. on Middle Swamp, belonging to Joseph R. Flowers.
480 do. on Town Creek, belonging to Daniel Leonard.
240 do. on Lockwood's Folly, belonging to Mary Swann.

WM. HANKINS, *Sheriff.*

April 20, 1839. 43-*ts*

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all whom it may concern. Report says that there is or has been a note in circulation for the sum of Three Hundred dollars, signed by Charles T. McRae, Stafford Gibson, and Wm. W. McFarland:—we do hereby assert that we neither signed or authorised any person else to place our signatures to said note. Consequently, our names are not genuine. We therefore forewarn all or any person from trading for said note, expecting to receive any part of its value from us, for we are determined not to pay any part of the same.

STAFFORD GIBSON.
W. W. McFARLAND.

April 25, 1839. 42-3wpd.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McARN.

January 3, 1838. 74tf

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

Leather.

THE Subscribers have now on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.* At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS. Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Wrapping Paper.

120 REAMS, various sizes, for sale low.

E. J. HALE.

Also, a large supply of Plain and Ruled Foolscap and Letter PAPER.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

NEW BOOKS.

KEITH'S Demonstration of the Truth of Christianity, with numerous plates; Webster's Speeches; Melville's Sermons; The Huguenot, a new Novel by James; with a variety of School Books; just received by

E. J. HALE.

March 4.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf

SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a connection in business under the firm of

H. & D. J. LILLY,

And are now opening a very large Stock of seasonable GOODS

In their Stock may be found extra fine and common Cloths and Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Chintz Camlets and Bombazines, Brown Linens and Drillings, with a variety of Goods for Summer wear

French, English and American Prints, Printed Muslins and Lawns, Silk Goods of nearly every description, fancy Shawls and Collars, Gloves and Hosiery in great variety, Bonnet, Cap and Belt Ribbons, superfine Velvets and Serges, Tailors' Trimmings in great variety and prime quality, Irish Linens and Lawns, Thread Cambrics, fine hem stitched and common Cambric Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Linen Collars and Fronts, Italian Cravats and Stocks in great variety.

A large assortment of 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4 Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Bleached Ditto Suffolk and Hamilton Drills.

Also, Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, Hardware and Cutlery, together with a large assortment of Bonnets, of the latest style, some of which are very handsome.

Purchasers will please examine this Stock before buying, as it may be to their interest. We intend selling low either at Wholesale or Retail.

HENRY LILLY,
EDM'D J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, March 20, 1839. 37-10w

Lime.

200 CASKS LIME, in Warehouse at Campbellton, and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

February 11, 1839. 32tf

More Light.

THE Subscriber having leased from Mr. Duncan Smith the "Fayetteville Candle Factory," will keep constantly on hand, at his Store on Green Street, a general assortment of CANDLES, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the Moulding and putting up of Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage. He will gladly receive and promptly attend to all orders from abroad for supplies on the most reasonable terms.

W. McL. McKAY.

October 9, 1838. 14tf

Mr. & Mrs. Hardin's School,

At Kelvin, near Pittsborough, N. C.,

IS limited to 20 or 25 young Ladies, of whom 8 or 10 will be received into their family. The terms are, for those who board in the family $80 per session. This charge includes board, tuition, &c. except Music and Drawing. Tuition for Day Scholars, $20 per session. Music $22 50. Use of Piano, $2 50. Drawing and Painting $10. The course of instruction includes all the branches usually taught in Female Academies.

The object in limiting the number of pupils is to give that particular attention to them which cannot be so well afforded when the number is large.

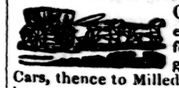
The present session will close on the 27th of April, and the next will commence on the 1st of June and close on the 27th of October. This making the vacations fall in the months of May and November.

February 15, 1839. 33tf

The Salisbury Watchman and Raleigh Register will insert the above three weeks.

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE



Of four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

GEO. W. DENT,

Agent for the Company.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1838. 14tf